REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

UNITED STATES



29.6 million 99.9%

Small Businesses of United States Businesses

57.9 million 47.8%

Small Business Employees of United States Employees



1.4 million net new jobs



8.0 million minority-owned businesses



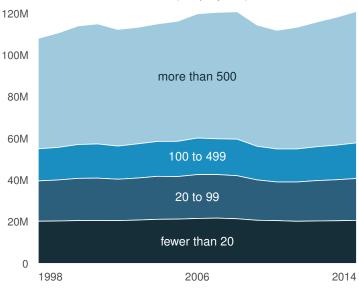
TRADE97.7%
of United States
exporters

OVERALL UNITED STATES ECONOMY

- Multiple economic indicators consistently signaled a strengthening US economy in 2016. In the second quarter of 2016, the
 United States grew at an annual rate of 1.2%. The United States's 2015 growth rate of 2.5% was up from the 2014 rate of
 2.2%. (Source: BEA)
- The employment situation in the United States continued to improve. In December 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.7%, down from 5.0% at the close of 2015. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: United States Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- United States small businesses employed 57.9 million people, or 47.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending December 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.4%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.7%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 1.4 million net jobs in 2014.
 Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 279,691 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 114,447 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 5.2 million loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$73.6 billion) were issued by United States lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,804 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,424. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

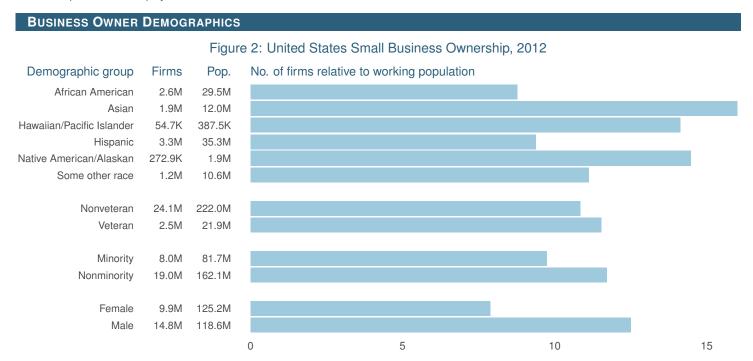
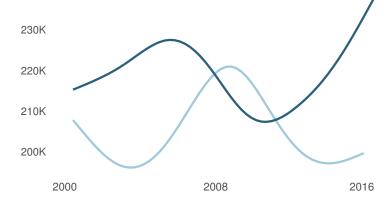


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $9.9M \div 125.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: United States Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 234,000 establishments started up, generating 839,000 new jobs in the United States. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 213,000 establishments exited resulting in 735,000 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 304,466 companies exported goods from the United States in 2014. Among these, 297,519, or 97.7%, were small firms; they generated 33.4% of the United States's \$1.4 trillion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: United States Employment by Industry, 2014

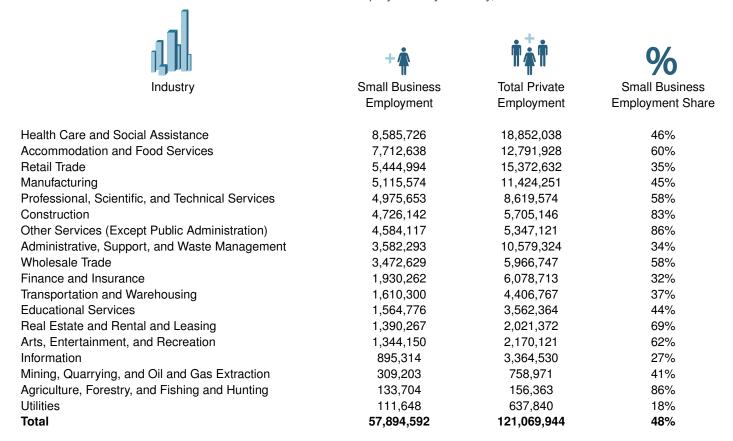
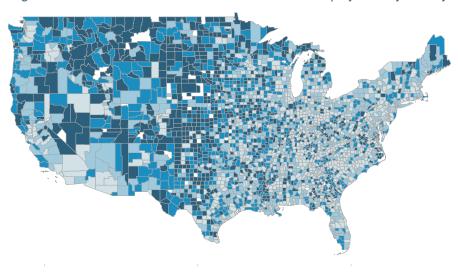


Figure 4: United States Small Business Percent of Employment by County



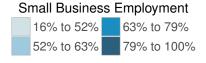
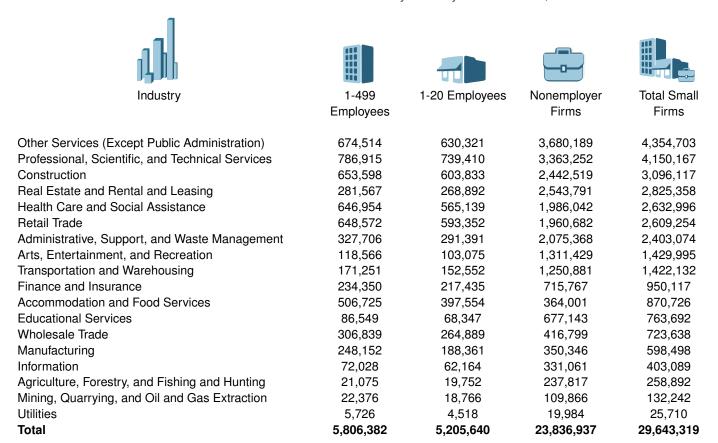


Table 2: United States Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

ALABAMA



388,850 99.4% Small Businesses of Alabama Businesses

772,214 48.1% Small Business Employees of Alabama Employees



EMPLOYMENT 8,971net new jobs



DIVERSITY92,183
minority-owned
businesses

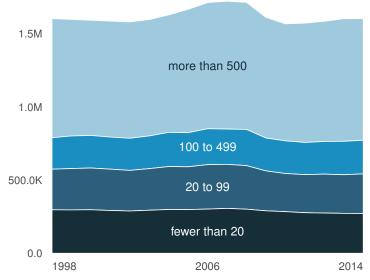


OVERALL ALABAMA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Alabama grew at an annual rate of 1.1%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Alabama's 2015 growth rate of 0.9% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.1%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.9%, down from 6.3% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Alabama Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Alabama small businesses employed 772,214 people, or 48.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.7%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.2%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 8,971 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 4,113 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 771 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 53,528 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$887.3 million) were issued by Alabama lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$47,667 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,573. (Source: ACS)

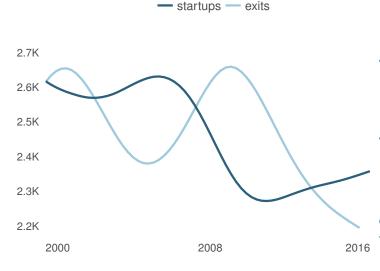
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Alabama Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 73.0K 954.2K 9.3K 42.7K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 211 1.1K Hispanic 6.7K 120.2K Native American/Alaskan 3.9K 20.6K Some other race 3.0K 34.3K 316.4K 3.4M Nonveteran Veteran 41.9K 398.3K Minority 92.2K 1.2M Nonminority 272.1K 2.6M Female 137.6K 2.0M Male 203.0K 1.8M 5 10 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or 137.6K ÷ 2.0M × 100. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Alabama Quarterly Startups and Exits



 In the second guarter of 2015, 2,335 establishments started up, generating 11,152 new jobs in Alabama. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)

15

- In the same period, 2,440 establishments exited resulting in 8,633 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 4,094 companies exported goods from Alabama in 2014. Among these, 3,313, or 80.9%, were small firms; they generated 20.4% of Alabama's \$18.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Alabama Employment by Industry, 2014

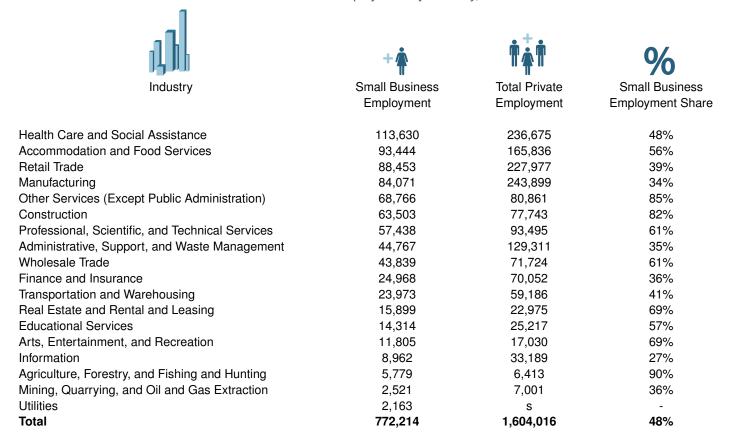


Figure 4: Alabama Small Business Percent of Employment by County

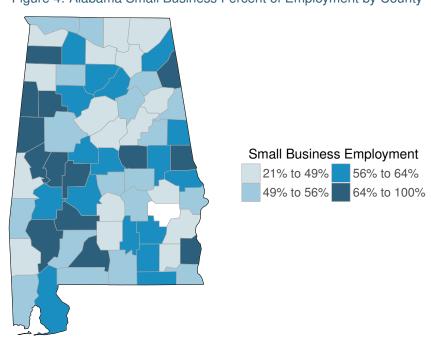
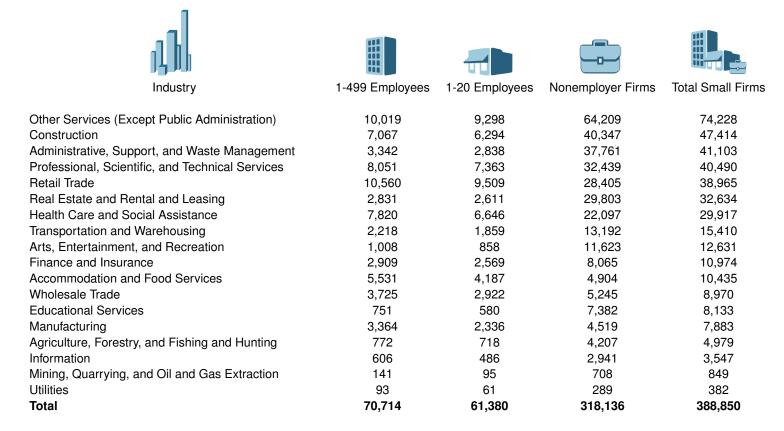


Table 2: Alabama Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH



72,042 99.2% Small Businesses of Alaska Businesses

142,761 53.5% Small Business Employees of Alaska Employees



1,978 net new jobs



13,680 minority-owned businesses



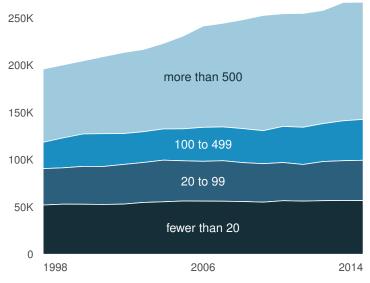
TRADE 74.2%of Alaska exporters

OVERALL ALASKA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Alaska grew at an annual rate of -2.0%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Alaska's 2015 growth rate of -0.6% was up from the 2014 rate of -3.3%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 6.8%, up from 6.6% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Alaska Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Alaska small businesses employed 142,761 people, or 53.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.5%. This was below the previous year's decrease of 0.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.5% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 1,978 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 652 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which lost 157 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 14,166 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$217.7 million) were issued by Alaska lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$55,530 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$30,655. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Alaska Small Business Ownership, 2012

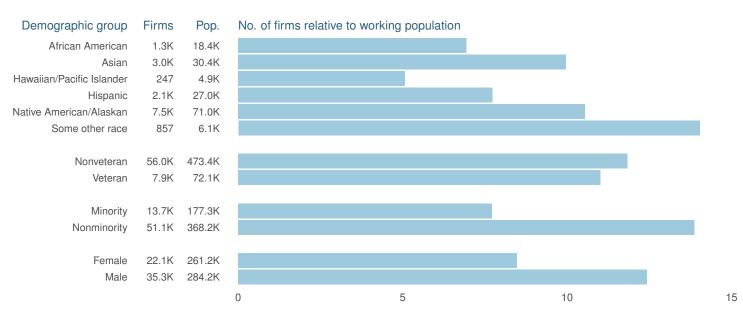
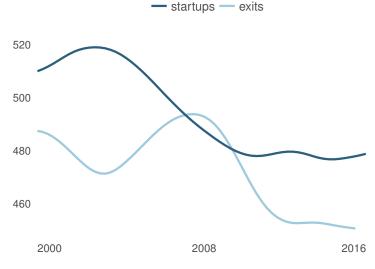


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $22.1K \div 261.2K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Alaska Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 447 establishments started up, generating 1,474 new jobs in Alaska. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 476 establishments exited resulting in 1,737 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 570 companies exported goods from Alaska in 2014. Among these, 423, or 74.2%, were small firms; they generated 39.0% of Alaska's \$4.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Alaska Employment by Industry, 2014

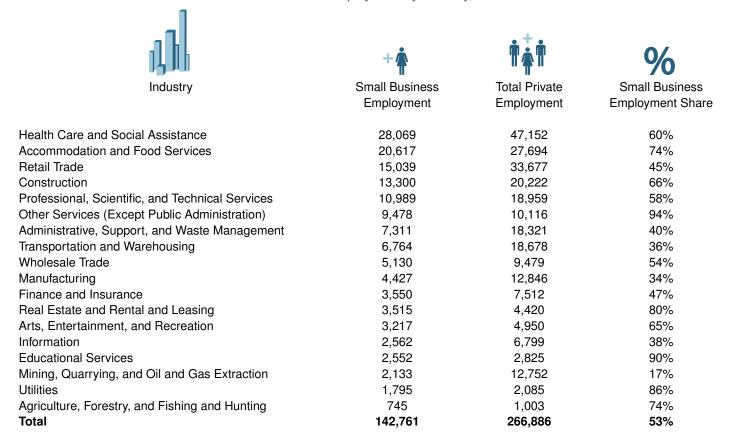


Figure 4: Alaska Small Business Percent of Employment by County

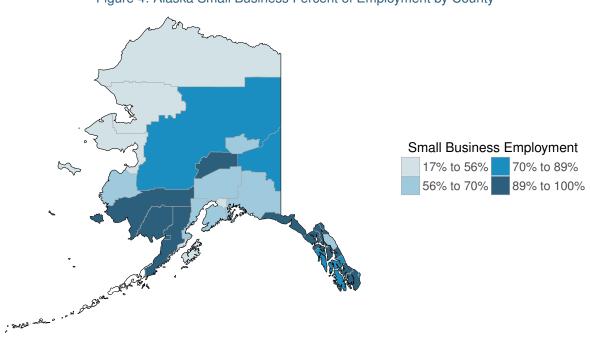
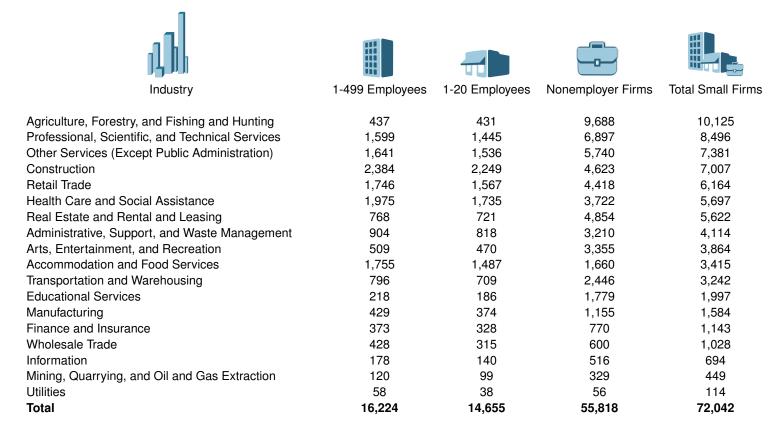


Table 2: Alaska Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

ARIZONA



538,552 99.4% Small Businesses of Arizona Businesses

995,671 44.4% Small Business Employees of Arizona Employees



EMPLOYMENT 26,932 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 135,258 minority-owned businesses



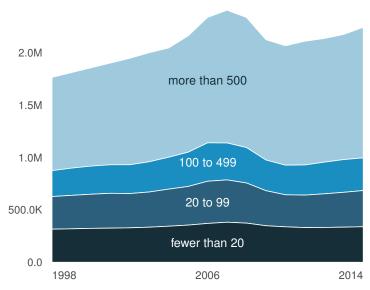
TRADE 88.1% of Arizona exporters

OVERALL ARIZONA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Arizona grew at an annual rate of 2.7%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Arizona's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.5%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.0%, down from 5.9% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Arizona Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Arizona small businesses employed 995,671 people, or 44.4% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.8%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 26,932 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 6,628 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 10 to 19 employees, which added 2,628 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 109,754 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.5 billion) were issued by Arizona lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$47,201 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,751. (Source: ACS)

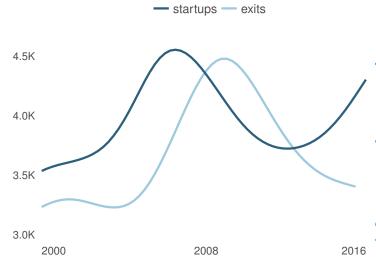
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Arizona Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 15.3K 193.9K Asian 22.1K 143.2K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 1.0K 9.2K Hispanic 89.4K 1.3M Native American/Alaskan 10.9K 202.9K Some other race 36.3K 285.0K 426.9K Nonveteran 4.4M Veteran 46.7K 530.7K Minority 135.3K 1.9M Nonminority 344.2K 3.1M Female 182.4K 2.5M Male 244.6K 2.5M 0 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $182.4K \div 2.5M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Arizona Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 3,745 establishments started up, generating 15,538 new jobs in Arizona. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 3,908 establishments exited resulting in 14,645 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 7,566 companies exported goods from Arizona in 2014. Among these, 6,663, or 88.1%, were small firms; they generated 26.2% of Arizona's \$19.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Arizona Employment by Industry, 2014

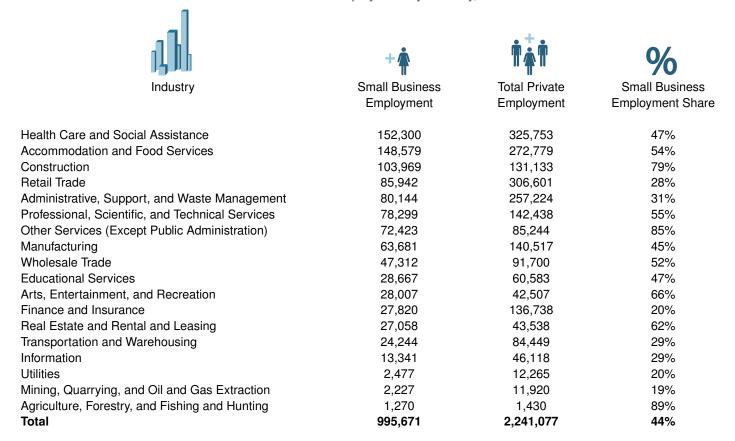


Figure 4: Arizona Small Business Percent of Employment by County

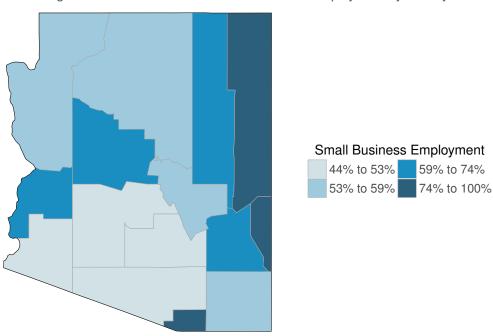
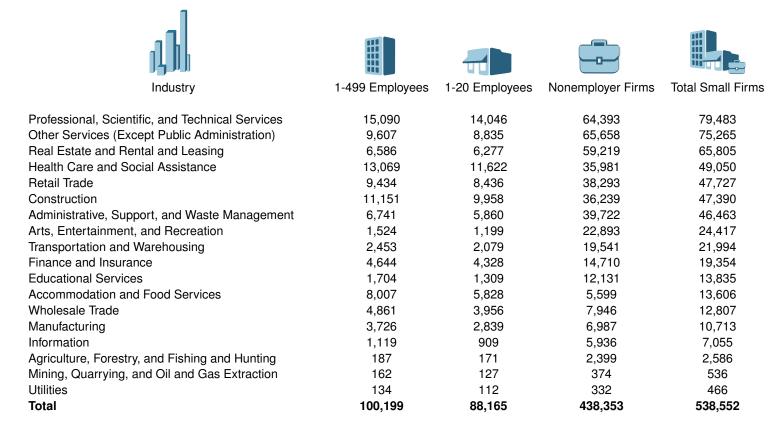


Table 2: Arizona Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

ARKANSAS

244,977 99.3% Small Businesses of Arkansas Businesses

481,170 48.5% Small Business Employees of Arkansas Employees



EMPLOYMENT 6,184net new jobs



DIVERSITY35,962
minority-owned businesses

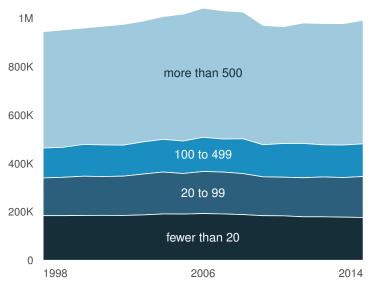


OVERALL ARKANSAS ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Arkansas grew at an annual rate of 1.6%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Arkansas's 2015 growth rate of 0.5% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.4%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.0%, down from 4.7% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Arkansas Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Arkansas small businesses employed 481,170 people, or 48.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.9%. This was below the previous year's increase of 2.5%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.4% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 6,184 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 3,078 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 711 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 36,027 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$578.2 million) were issued by Arkansas lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,609 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,273. (Source: ACS)

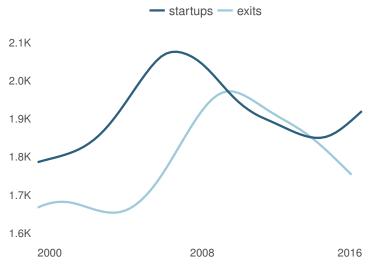
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Arkansas Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 20.6K 334.1K 4.7K 27.6K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 153 3.3K Hispanic 8.0K 116.7K Native American/Alaskan 3.1K 13.4K Some other race 3.3K 41.2K 192.7K 2.0M Nonveteran Veteran 25.9K 242.2K Minority 36.0K 523.2K Nonminority 188.7K 1.8M Female 75.9K 1.2M Male 122.8K 1.1M 0 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $75.9K \div 1.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Arkansas Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,893 establishments started up, generating 6,168 new jobs in Arkansas. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,765 establishments exited resulting in 4,509 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 2,365 companies exported goods from Arkansas in 2014. Among these, 1,879, or 79.5%, were small firms; they generated 21.4% of Arkansas's \$6.3 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Arkansas Employment by Industry, 2014

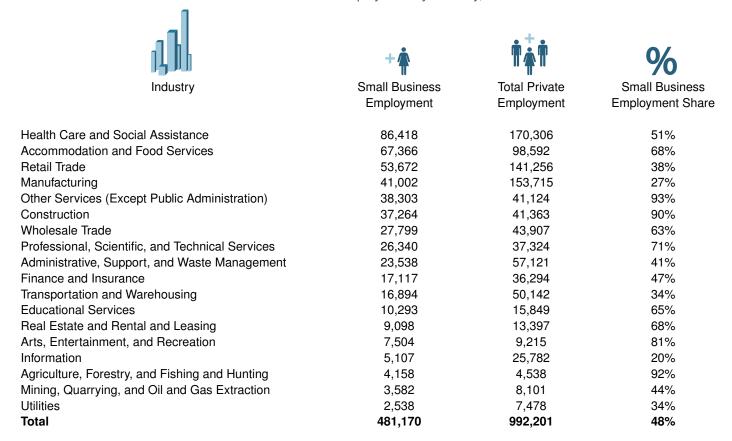


Figure 4: Arkansas Small Business Percent of Employment by County

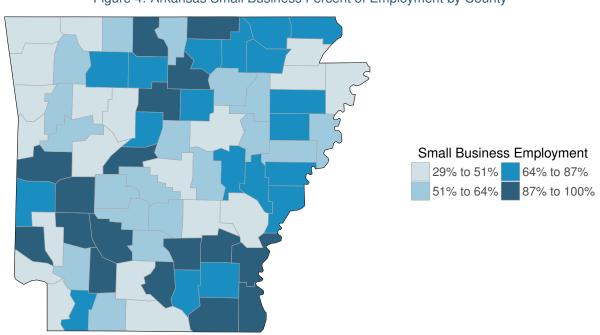
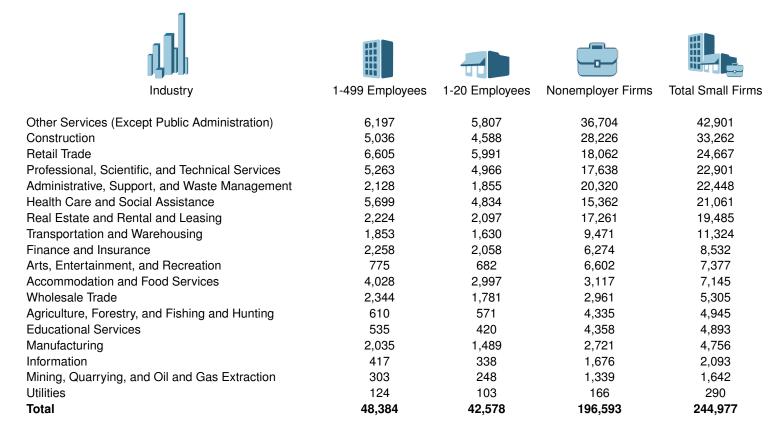


Table 2: Arkansas Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

CALIFORNIA



3.8 million 99.8%

Small Businesses of California Businesses

6.8 million 49.2% Small Business Employees of California Employees



EMPLOYMENT 197,532 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 1.6 millionminority-owned businesses

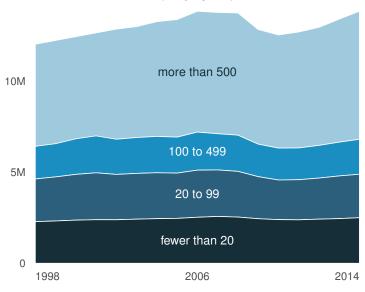


OVERALL CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, California grew at an annual rate of 2.2%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. California's 2015 growth rate of 3.8% was unchanged from the 2014 rate of 3.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.3%, down from 5.9% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: California Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- California small businesses employed 6.8 million people, or 49.2% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.1%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.2% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 197,532 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 1 to 4 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 36,439 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 10 to 19 employees, which added 16,076 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 836,919 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$11.7 billion) were issued by California lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$56,142 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$24,364. (Source: ACS)

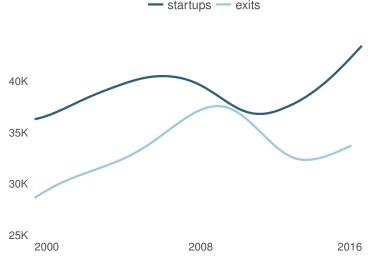
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: California Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 177.3K 1.8M 604.8K 4.0M Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 14.4K 113.8K Hispanic 815.2K 9.8M Native American/Alaskan 41.3K 226.8K Some other race 386.2K 3.5M 3.2M 27.2M Nonveteran Veteran 252.2K 2.0M Minority 1.6M 16.4M Nonminority 1.8M 12.8M Female 1.3M 14.8M Male 1.9M 14.4M 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $1.3M \div 14.8M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: California Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 41,416 establishments started up, generating 114,230 new jobs in California. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 36,397 establishments exited resulting in 113,480 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 75,722 companies exported goods from California in 2014. Among these, 72,591, or 95.9%, were small firms; they generated 43.4% of California's \$158.3 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: California Employment by Industry, 2014

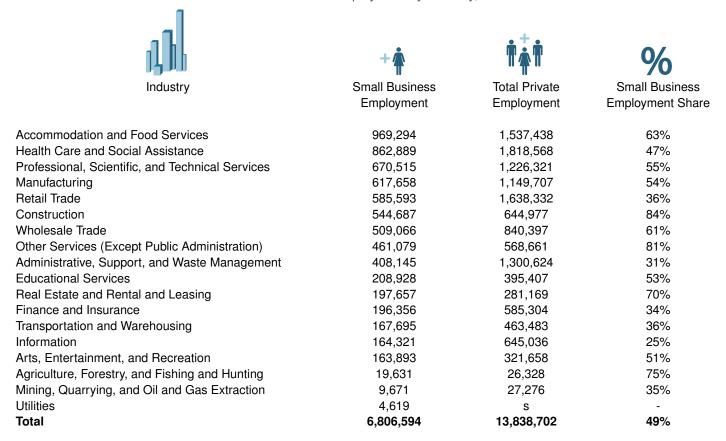


Figure 4: California Small Business Percent of Employment by County

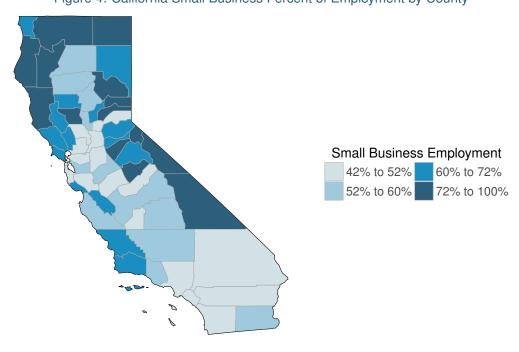
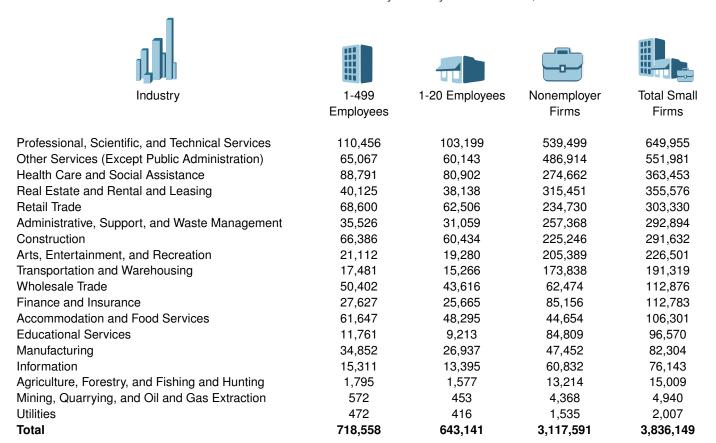


Table 2: California Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

COLORADO



596,210 99.5% Small Businesses of Colorado Businesses

1.1 million 48.6%

Small Business Employees of Colorado Employees



51,068 net new jobs



85,809 minority-owned businesses

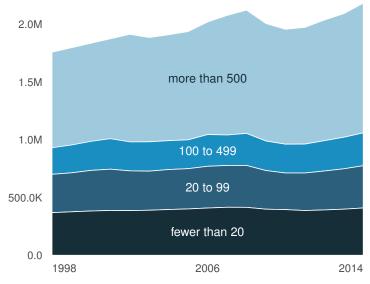


OVERALL COLORADO ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Colorado grew at an annual rate of 1.1%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Colorado's 2015 growth rate of 3.2% was down from the 2014 rate of 4.6%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.2%, down from 3.5% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Colorado Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Colorado small businesses employed 1.1 million people, or 48.6% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.6%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.2%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.7% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 51,068 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 10,912 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 5,321 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 123,299 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.7 billion) were issued by Colorado lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$48,017 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,286. (Source: ACS)

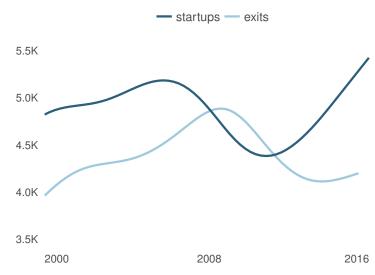
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Colorado Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 12.3K 153.2K 18.6K 108.7K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 769 4.6K Hispanic 51.1K 705.2K Native American/Alaskan 5.9K 37.8K Some other race 17.1K 166.4K 468.9K Nonveteran 3.6M Veteran 51.6K 405.9K Minority 85.8K 1.1M Nonminority 441.7K 2.9M Female 194.4K 2.0M Male 283.9K 2.0M 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 10 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $194.4K \div 2.0M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Colorado Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 5,228 establishments started up, generating 15,223 new jobs in Colorado. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 4,675 establishments exited resulting in 15,557 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 5,810 companies exported goods from Colorado in 2014. Among these, 5,071, or 87.3%, were small firms; they generated 31.9% of Colorado's \$7.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Colorado Employment by Industry, 2014

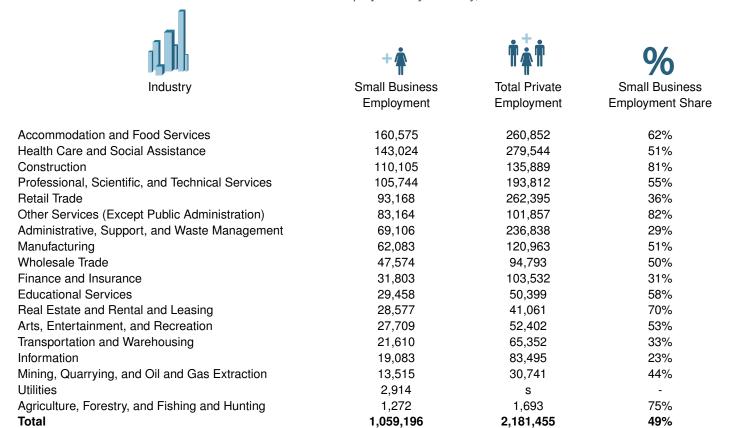
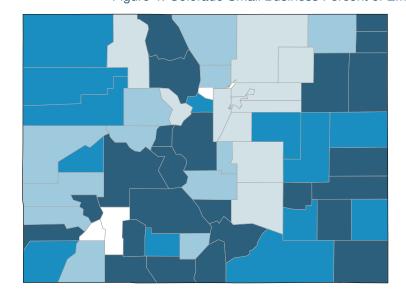


Figure 4: Colorado Small Business Percent of Employment by County



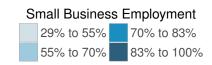
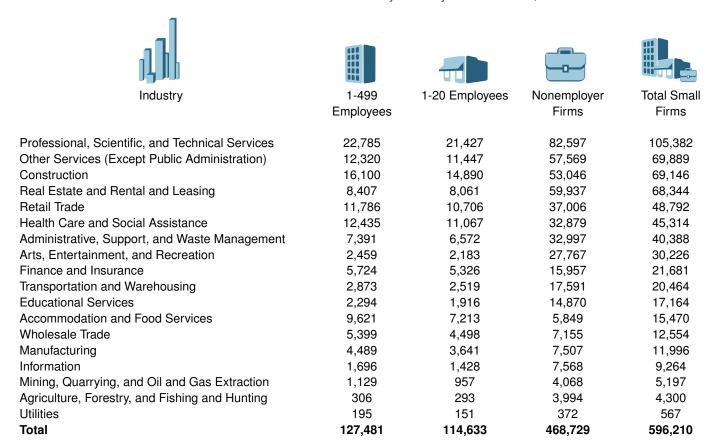


Table 2: Colorado Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

CONNECTICUT



339,231 99.4% Small Businesses of Connecticut Businesses

732,750 49.3% Small Business Employees of Connecticut Employees



EMPLOYMENT 10,645 net new jobs



56,093minority-owned businesses



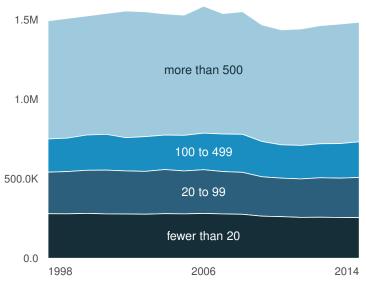
TRADE88.9%
of Connecticut
exporters

OVERALL CONNECTICUT ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Connecticut grew at an annual rate of 1.6%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Connecticut's 2015 growth rate of 0.7% was up from the 2014 rate of -0.4%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.7%, down from 5.4% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Connecticut Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Connecticut small businesses employed 732,750 people, or 49.3% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.6%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.2%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.7% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 10,645 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 5,014 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which lost 299 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 68,310 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$976.9 million) were issued by Connecticut lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$61,405 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$30,520. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

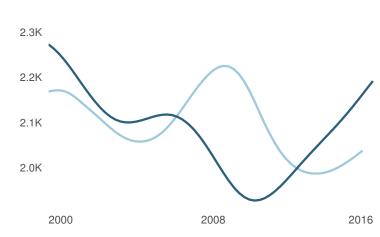
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Connecticut Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 17.7K 271.2K Asian 13.8K 106.9K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 272 1.3K Hispanic 24.0K 337.8K Native American/Alaskan 1.7K 6.5K Some other race 10.4K 130.5K 280.8K 2.6M Nonveteran Veteran 31.0K 228.3K Minority 56.1K 748.8K Nonminority 259.2K 2.1M Female 106.6K 1.5M Male 187.5K 1.4M 5 10 15 20 25

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $106.6K \div 1.5M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Connecticut Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,277 establishments started up, generating 8,222 new jobs in Connecticut. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,559 establishments exited resulting in 6,555 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 5,717 companies exported goods from Connecticut in 2014. Among these, 5,081, or 88.9%, were small firms; they generated 23.4% of Connecticut's \$14.8 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Connecticut Employment by Industry, 2014

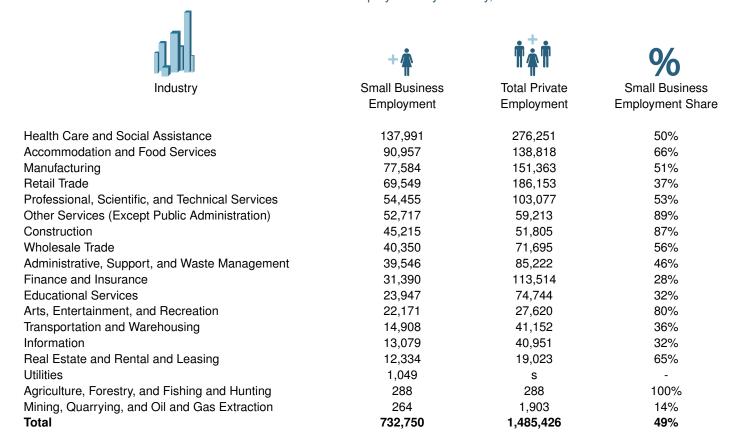


Figure 4: Connecticut Small Business Percent of Employment by County

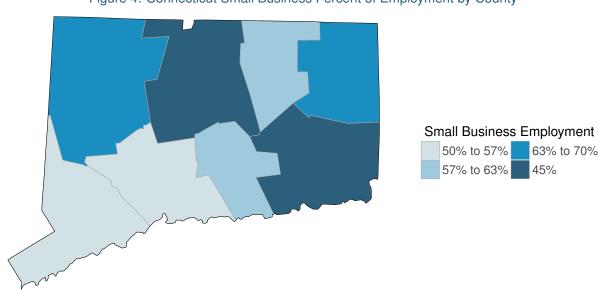
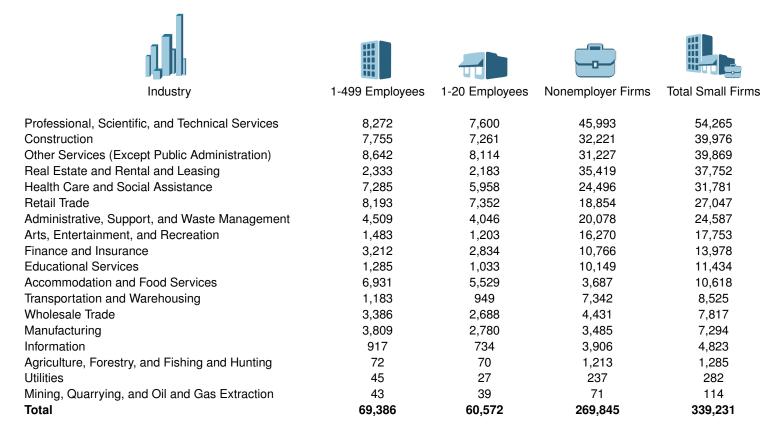


Table 2: Connecticut Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

DELAWARE [

77,306 98.3% Small Businesses of Delaware Businesses

176,837 45.2% Small Business Employees of Delaware Employees



EMPLOYMENT6,508
net new jobs



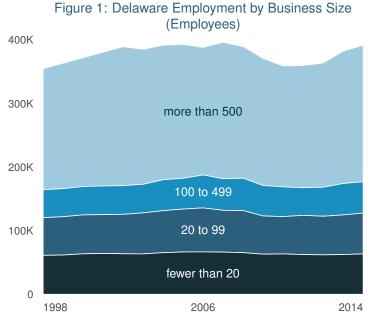
14,431 minority-owned businesses



OVERALL DELAWARE ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Delaware grew at an annual rate of 1.5%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Delaware's 2015 growth rate of 2.7% was down from the 2014 rate of 4.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.3%, down from 4.9% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT



- Delaware small businesses employed 176,837 people, or 45.2% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.7%. This was below the previous year's increase of 3.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 6,508 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 50 to 99 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,781 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 100 to 249 employees, which added 72 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 increased. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 14,626 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$222.5 million) were issued by Delaware lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$48,649 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$24,337. (Source: ACS)

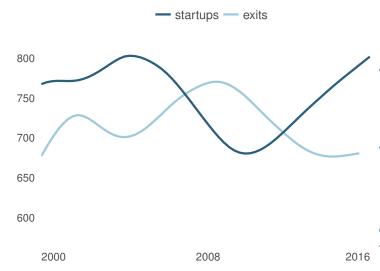
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Delaware Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 7.8K 144.5K 3.8K 23.0K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 276 70 Hispanic 2.7K 48.8K Native American/Alaskan 297 2.4K Some other race 1.0K 14.1K 60.1K 641.8K Nonveteran Veteran 7.2K 76.8K Minority 14.4K 226.1K Nonminority 54.5K 492.5K 375.0K Female 23.9K Male 38.1K 343.6K 5 10 25

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $23.9K \div 375.0K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Delaware Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 763 establishments started up, generating 2,614 new jobs in Delaware. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 746 establishments exited resulting in 2,636 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 1,707 companies exported goods from Delaware in 2014. Among these, 1,486, or 87.1%, were small firms; they generated 23.1% of Delaware's \$4.8 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Delaware Employment by Industry, 2014

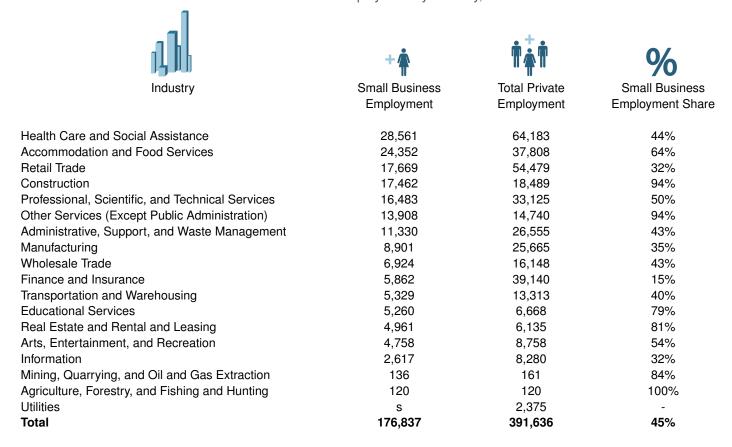


Figure 4: Delaware Small Business Percent of Employment by County

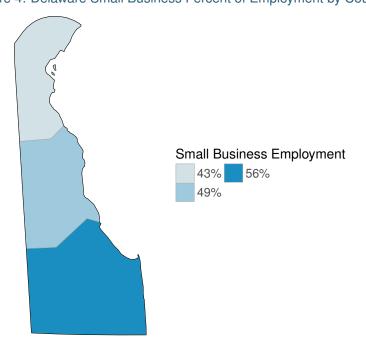
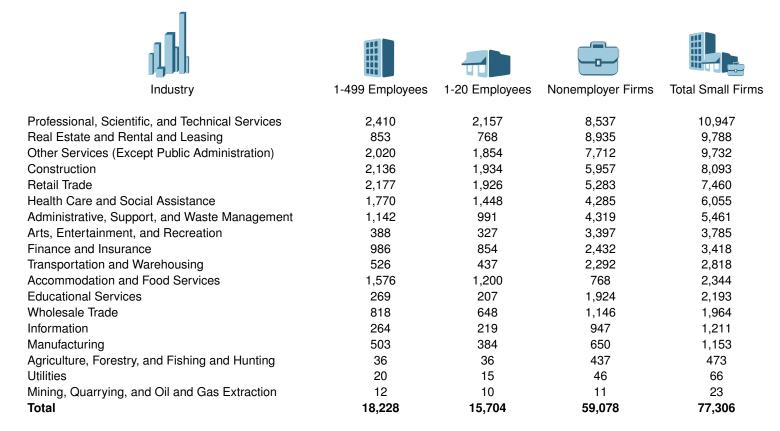


Table 2: Delaware Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



71,146 Small Businesses98.2% of District of Columbia Businesses

240,441 48.5% Small Business Employees of District of Columbia Employees



5,821 net new jobs



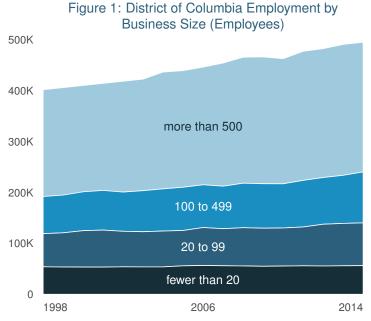
DIVERSITY29,958
minority-owned
businesses



OVERALL DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, the District of Columbia grew at an annual rate of 1.7%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. The District of Columbia's 2015 growth rate of 2.2% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.6%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 6.0%, down from 6.6% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT



- District of Columbia small businesses employed 240,441 people, or 48.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.0%. This was below the previous year's increase of 2.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.7% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,821 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,781 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 117 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 11,502 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$164.6 million) were issued by District of Columbia lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$67,697 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$31,744. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: District of Columbia Small Business Ownership, 2012

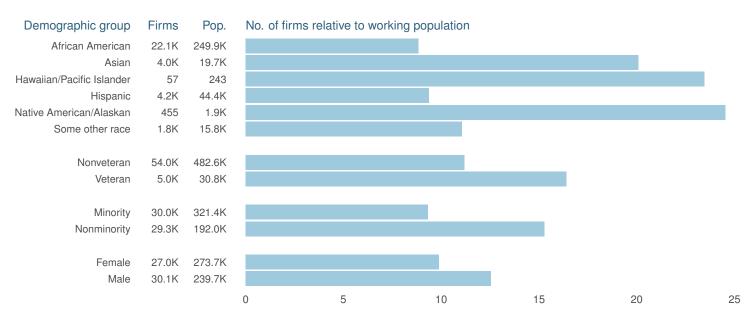


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 10 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $27.0K \div 273.7K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: District of Columbia Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits

900 850 800 750

2008

- In the second quarter of 2015, 977 establishments started up, generating 4,979 new jobs in the District of Columbia. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,135 establishments exited resulting in 4,850 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

2000

2016

• A total of 765 companies exported goods from the District of Columbia in 2014. Among these, 613, or 80.1%, were small firms; they generated 89.4% of the District of Columbia's \$223.0 million in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: District of Columbia Employment by Industry, 2014

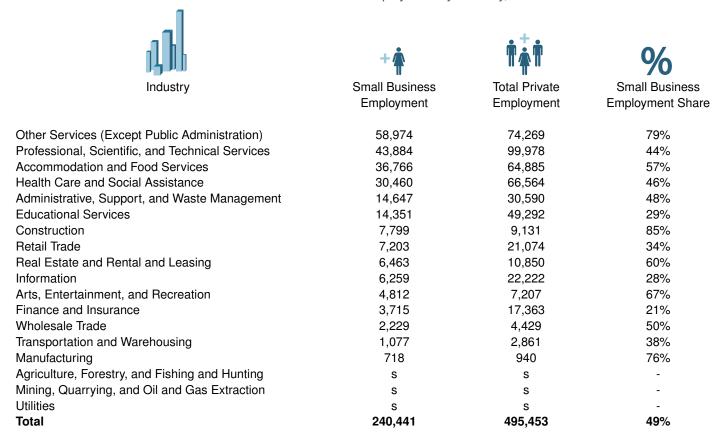


Figure 4: District of Columbia Small Business Percent of Employment by County

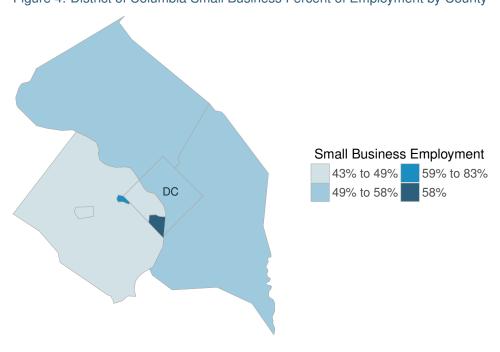
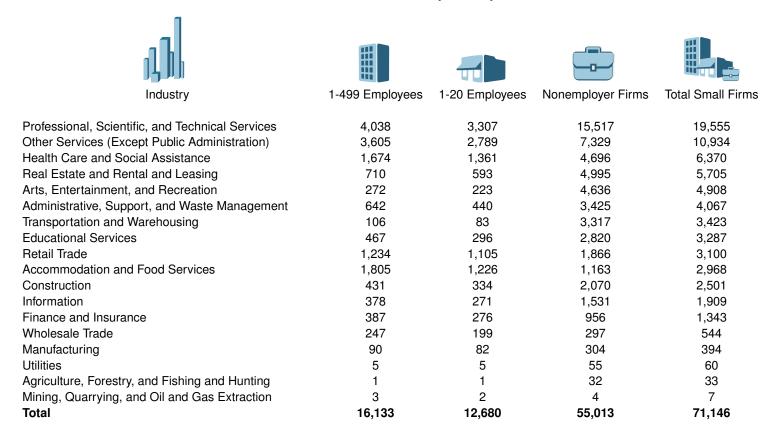


Table 2: District of Columbia Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

FLORIDA



2.4 million 99.8%

Small Businesses of Florida Businesses

3.2 million 42.8% Small Business Employees of Florida Employees



EMPLOYMENT 102,736 net new jobs



926,002 minority-owned businesses



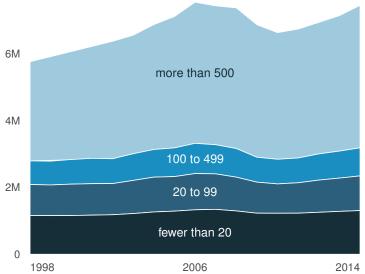
TRADE
95.3%
of Florida exporters

OVERALL FLORIDA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Florida grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Florida's 2015 growth rate of 4.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 2.9%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.1% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Florida Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Florida small businesses employed 3.2 million people, or 42.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.0%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.9%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.0% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 102,736 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 24,261 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 11,065 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 389,276 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$4.7 billion) were issued by Florida lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$40,952 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$18,417. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Florida Small Business Ownership, 2012

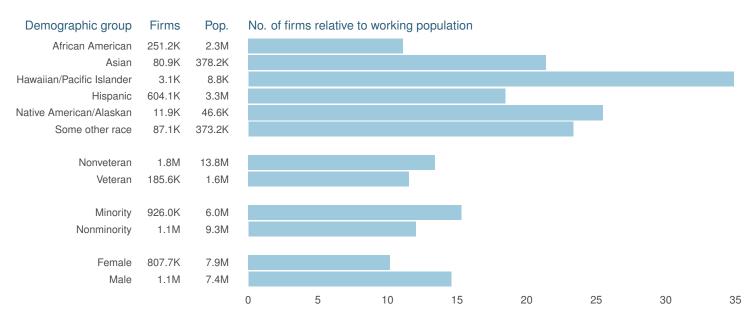
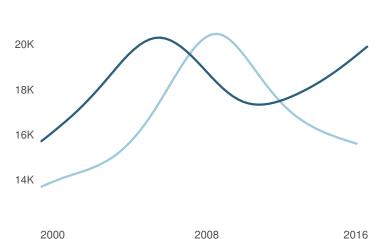


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 10 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $807.7K \div 7.9M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Florida Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 19,910 establishments started up, generating 74,009 new jobs in Florida. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 16,514 establishments exited resulting in 63,804 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 61,307 companies exported goods from Florida in 2014. Among these, 58,404, or 95.3%, were small firms; they generated 62.9% of Florida's \$53.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Florida Employment by Industry, 2014

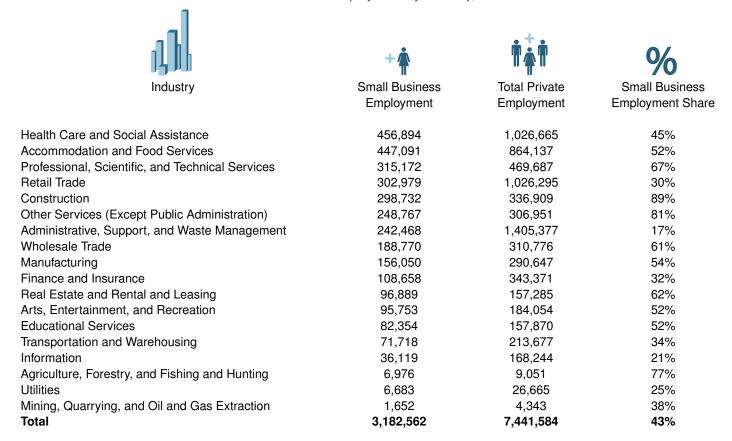


Figure 4: Florida Small Business Percent of Employment by County

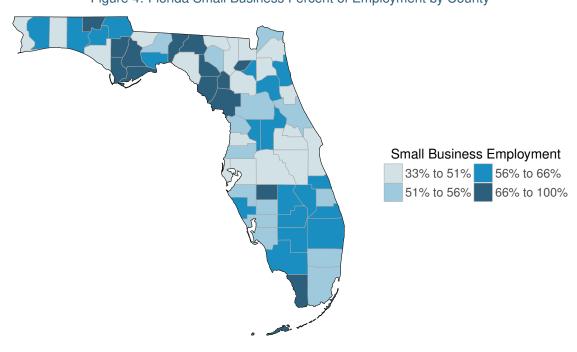
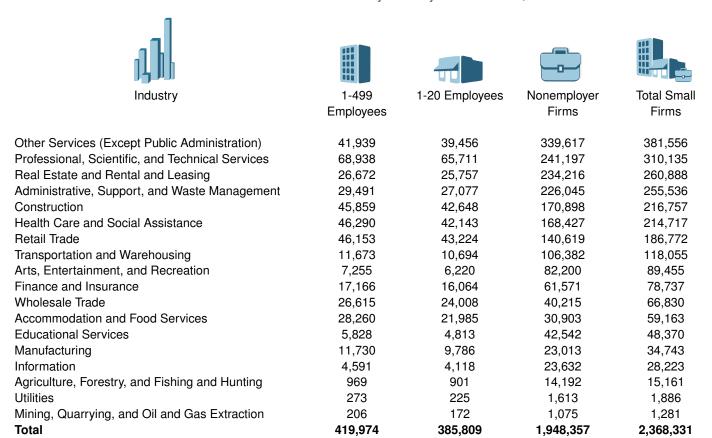


Table 2: Florida Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

GEORGIA



1.0 million 99.6% Small Businesses of Georgia Businesses

1.6 million 43.7% Small Business Employees of Georgia Employees



EMPLOYMENT 41,287 net new jobs



371,524 minority-owned businesses

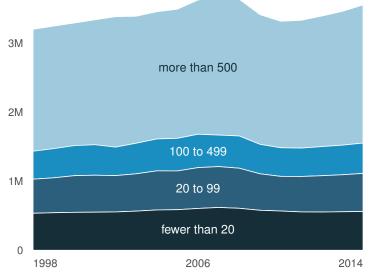


OVERALL GEORGIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Georgia grew at an annual rate of 0.4%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Georgia's 2015 growth rate of 2.6% was up from the 2014 rate of 2.5%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.3%, down from 5.5% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Georgia Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Georgia small businesses employed 1.6 million people, or 43.7% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 4.2%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.0% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 41,287 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 9,738 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 3,892 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 149,865 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$2.0 billion) were issued by Georgia lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$42,853 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,975. (Source: ACS)

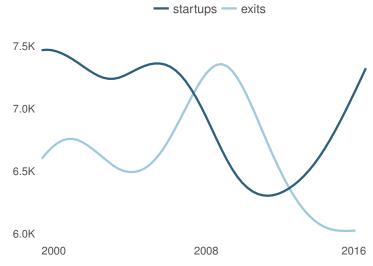
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Georgia Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 256.8K 2.2M 56.8K 248.8K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 702 3.6K Hispanic 56.3K 565.0K Native American/Alaskan 6.1K 19.7K Some other race 22.9K 209.6K 799.7K 6.8M Nonveteran Veteran 96.7K 701.8K Minority 371.5K 3.1M Nonminority 537.9K 4.4M Female 376.4K 3.9M Male 479.6K 3.6M 5 10 15 20 25 30

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 10 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $376.4K \div 3.9M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Georgia Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 7,049 establishments started up, generating 27,131 new jobs in Georgia. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 6,908 establishments exited resulting in 26,523 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 14,547 companies exported goods from Georgia in 2014. Among these, 12,869, or 88.5%, were small firms; they generated 30.1% of Georgia's \$35.9 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Georgia Employment by Industry, 2014

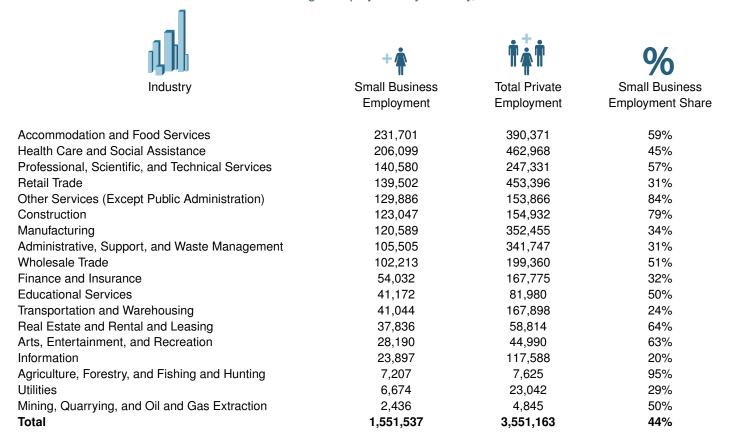


Figure 4: Georgia Small Business Percent of Employment by County

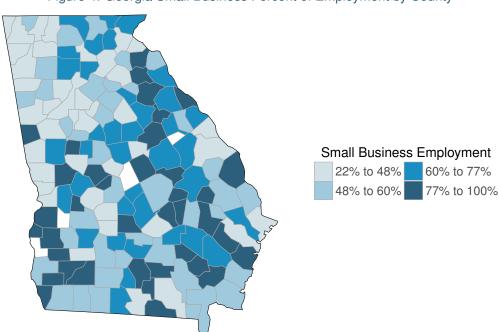
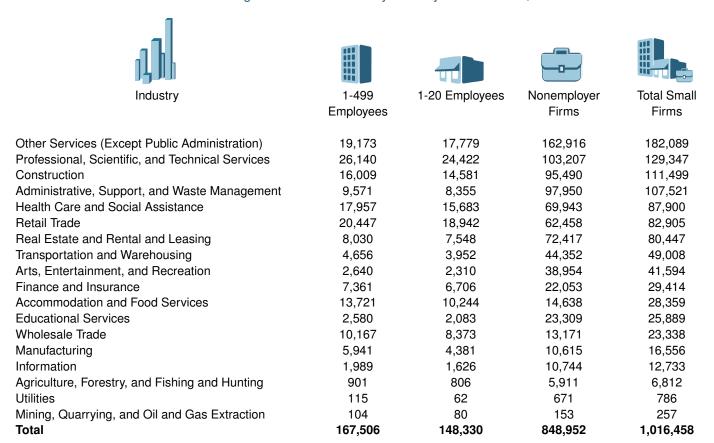


Table 2: Georgia Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

HAWAII



126,600 99.3% Small Businesses of Hawaii Businesses

267,796 51.6% Small Business Employees of Hawaii Employees



EMPLOYMENT6,672
net new jobs



DIVERSITY 74,187minority-owned businesses



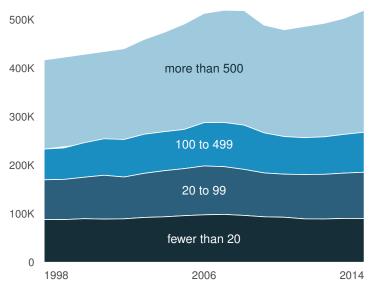
TRADE 86.5%of Hawaii exporters

OVERALL HAWAII ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Hawaii grew at an annual rate of 0.3%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Hawaii's 2015 growth rate of 2.3% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.3%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.0%, down from 3.3% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Hawaii Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Hawaii small businesses employed 267,796 people, or 51.6% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.8%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.6% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 6,672 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,029 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which lost 301 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

49

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 23,079 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$330.3 million) were issued by Hawaii lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$47,728 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,566. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Hawaii Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 1.5K 17.9K 61.0K 458.4K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 14.5K 99.3K Hispanic 5.5K 81.5K Native American/Alaskan 1.5K 2.8K Some other race 1.8K 12.8K 101.2K 981.3K Nonveteran Veteran 11.1K 112.6K Minority 74.2K 819.9K Nonminority 38.4K 274.0K Female 44.4K 548.8K Male 60.3K 545.0K

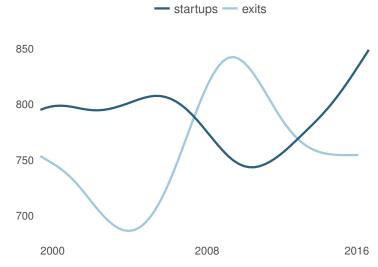
Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $44.4K \div 548.8K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

20

10

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Hawaii Quarterly Startups and Exits



 In the second quarter of 2015, 831 establishments started up, generating 2,973 new jobs in Hawaii. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)

40

50

30

- In the same period, 797 establishments exited resulting in 3,001 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 883 companies exported goods from Hawaii in 2014. Among these, 764, or 86.5%, were small firms; they generated 71.8% of Hawaii's \$913.0 million in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Hawaii Employment by Industry, 2014

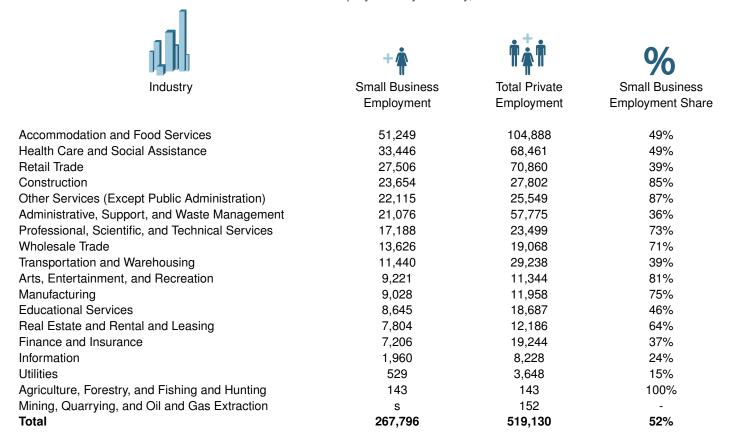
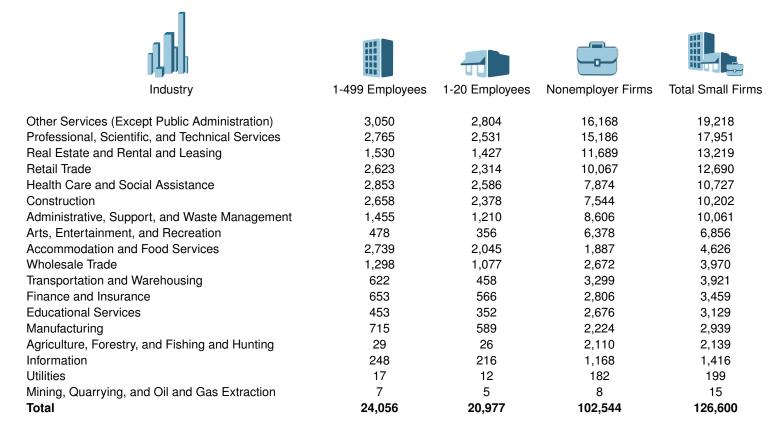


Figure 4: Hawaii Small Business Percent of Employment by County



Table 2: Hawaii Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

IDAHO



154,410 99.2% Small Businesses of Idaho Businesses

293,893 55.4% Small Business Employees of Idaho Employees



EMPLOYMENT 11,243 net new jobs



10,585 minority-owned businesses



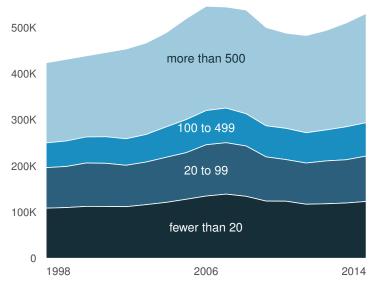
TRADE 83.8% of Idaho exporters

OVERALL IDAHO ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Idaho grew at an annual rate of 2.8%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Idaho's 2015 growth rate of 2.7% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.8%, down from 3.9% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Idaho Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Idaho small businesses employed 293,893 people, or 55.4% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.6%. This was below the previous year's increase of 3.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.7% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 11,243 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,324 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 50 to 99 employees, which added 319 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 30,854 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$452.6 million) were issued by Idaho lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$41,764 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,927. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

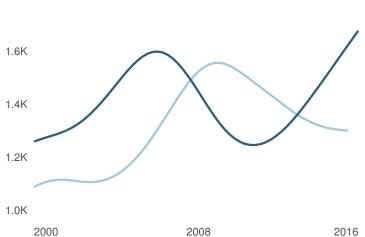
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Idaho Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 571 6.3K Asian 2.3K 15.3K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 183 1.7K Hispanic 6.3K 110.5K Native American/Alaskan 1.5K 14.1K Some other race 2.6K 23.3K 124.1K Nonveteran 1.1M Veteran 12.8K 125.9K Minority 10.6K 163.6K Nonminority 130.7K 1.0M Female 45.1K 596.5K Male 70.2K 591.9K 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $45.1K \div 596.5K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Idaho Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,560 establishments started up, generating 4,480 new jobs in Idaho. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,484 establishments exited resulting in 4,480 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 1,816 companies exported goods from Idaho in 2014. Among these, 1,522, or 83.8%, were small firms; they generated 26.6% of Idaho's \$4.9 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Idaho Employment by Industry, 2014

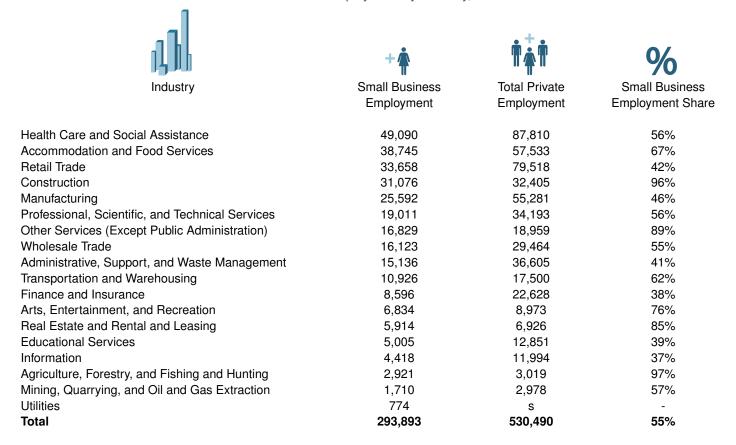


Figure 4: Idaho Small Business Percent of Employment by County

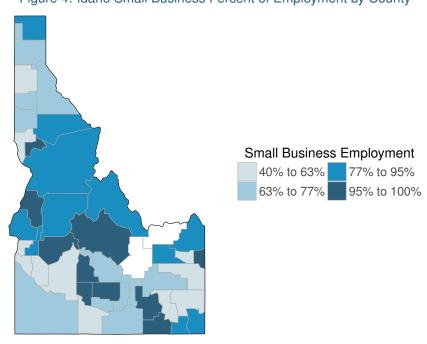
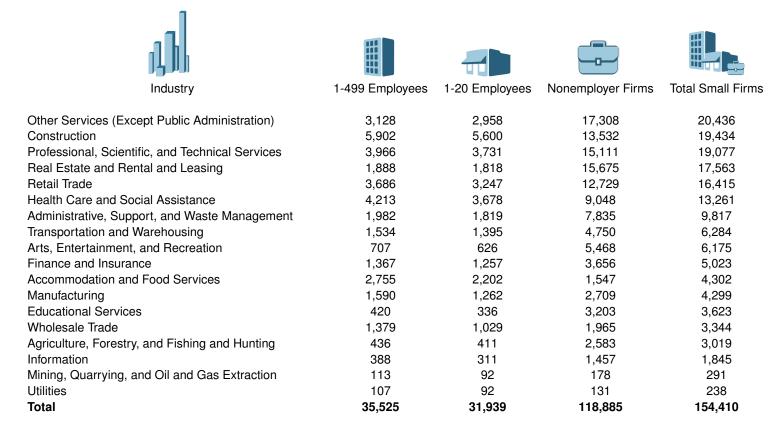


Table 2: Idaho Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

ILLINOIS



1.2 million 99.6%

Small Businesses of Illinois Businesses

2.4 million 46.0% Small Business Employees of Illinois Employees



EMPLOYMENT 43,836 net new jobs



311,609 minority-owned businesses



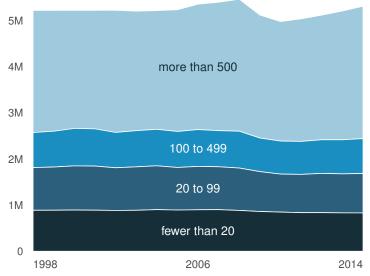
TRADE90.0%
of Illinois exporters

OVERALL ILLINOIS ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Illinois grew at an annual rate of 1.0%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Illinois's 2015 growth rate of 1.8% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.1%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.6%, down from 6.1% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Illinois Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Illinois small businesses employed 2.4 million people, or 46.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.9%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 43,836 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 15,992 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 496 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 192,611 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$2.5 billion) were issued by Illinois lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$51,161 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,481. (Source: ACS)

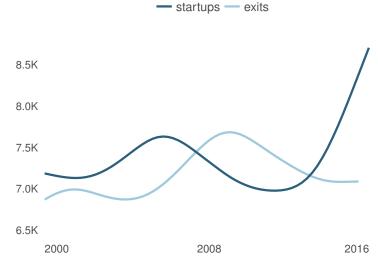
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Illinois Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 144.8K 1.4M 477.7K Asian 72.6K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 871 2.5K Hispanic 92.2K 1.4M Native American/Alaskan 5.6K 21.1K Some other race 36.7K 545.2K 1.0M 9.3M Nonveteran Veteran 89.0K 755.3K Minority 311.6K 3.4M Nonminority 794.0K 6.7M Female 417.4K 5.2M Male 608.6K 4.9M 10 20 30

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $417.4K \div 5.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Illinois Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 9,675 establishments started up, generating 39,402 new jobs in Illinois. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 7,103 establishments exited resulting in 26,767 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 23,252 companies exported goods from Illinois in 2014. Among these, 20,926, or 90.0%, were small firms; they generated 24.6% of Illinois's \$60.8 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Illinois Employment by Industry, 2014

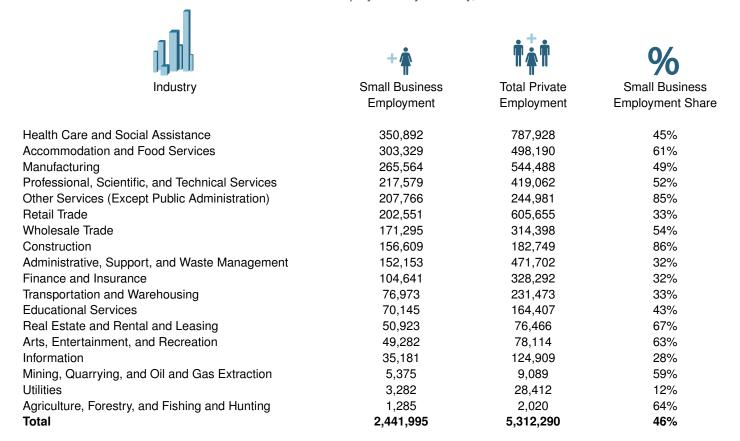


Figure 4: Illinois Small Business Percent of Employment by County

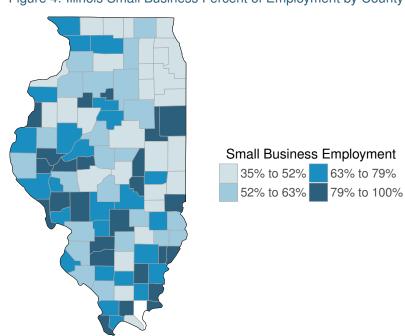
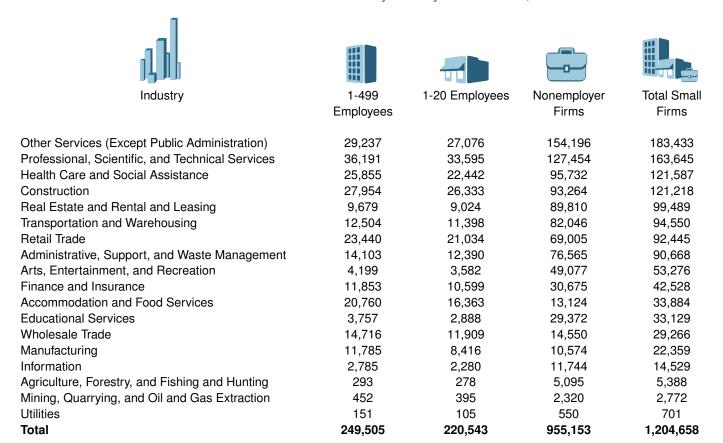


Table 2: Illinois Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

INDIANA



504,377 99.4% Small Businesses of Indiana Businesses

1.2 million 45.5%

Small Business Employees of Indiana Employees



EMPLOYMENT 16,878 net new jobs



61,209 minority-owned businesses



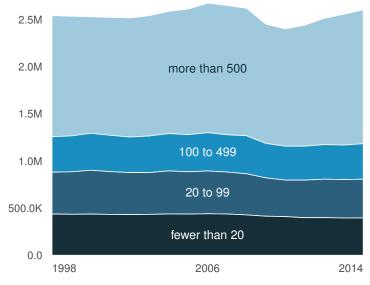
TRADE 85.0%of Indiana exporters

OVERALL INDIANA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Indiana grew at an annual rate of 1.2%, which was the same as the overall US growth rate. Indiana's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.1%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.2%, down from 4.6% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Indiana Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Indiana small businesses employed 1.2 million people, or 45.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.4%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 16,878 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 6,186 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 775 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 71,526 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.1 billion) were issued by Indiana lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,781 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,524. (Source: ACS)

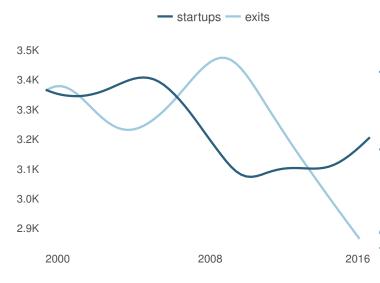
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Indiana Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 34.0K 428.1K Asian 12.2K 80.4K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 218 1.3K Hispanic 13.6K 249.1K Native American/Alaskan 2.4K 12.1K Some other race 5.1K 97.6K 411.9K 4.6M Nonveteran Veteran 45.1K 468.6K Minority 61.2K 826.7K Nonminority 404.4K 4.2M Female 162.7K 2.6M Male 252.8K 2.5M 0 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $162.7K \div 2.6M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Indiana Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,986 establishments started up, generating 10,527 new jobs in Indiana. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,828 establishments exited resulting in 11,022 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 8,585 companies exported goods from Indiana in 2014. Among these, 7,295, or 85.0%, were small firms; they generated 16.5% of Indiana's \$33.1 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Indiana Employment by Industry, 2014

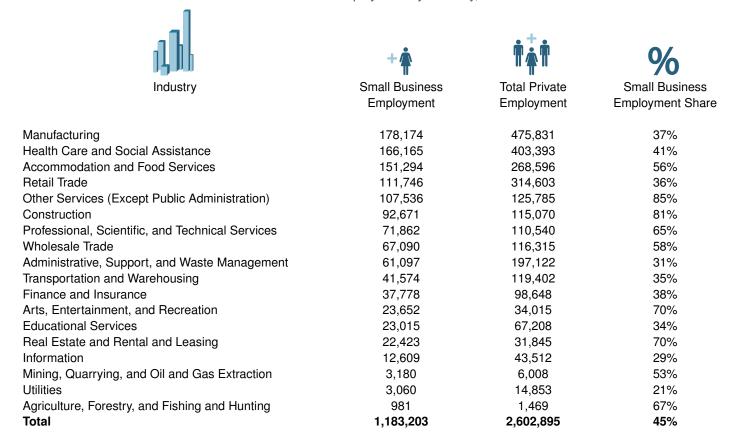


Figure 4: Indiana Small Business Percent of Employment by County

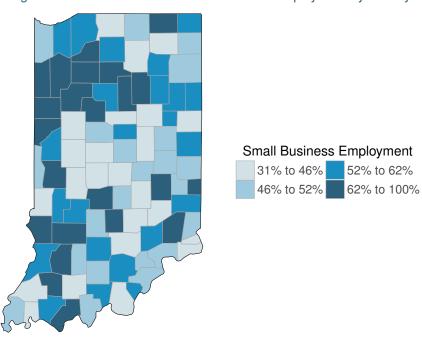
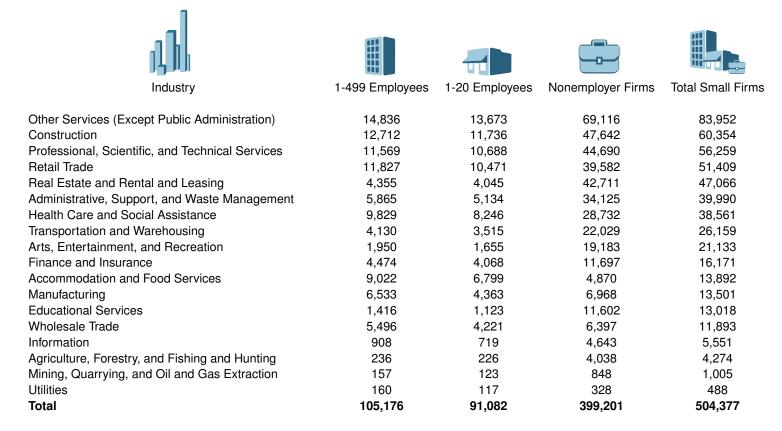


Table 2: Indiana Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

IOWA



266,382 99.3% Small Businesses of Iowa Businesses

641,288 48.7% Small Business Employees of Iowa Employees



EMPLOYMENT 6,126net new jobs



14,686 minority-owned businesses



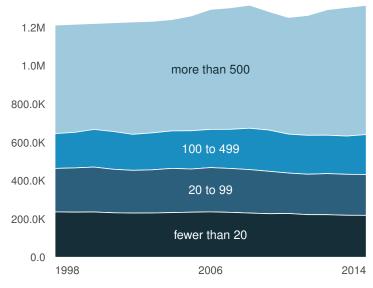
TRADE 82.9% of lowa exporters

OVERALL IOWA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, lowa grew at an annual rate of 1.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. lowa's 2015 growth rate of 1.3% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.6%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.8%, up from 3.5% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Iowa Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- lowa small businesses employed 641,288 people, or 48.7% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.6%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.5%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 6,126 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,733 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 304 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 37,562 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$556.5 million) were issued by lowa lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,861 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$25,201. (Source: ACS)

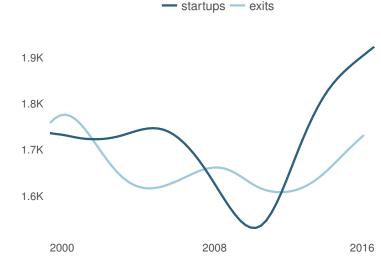
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Iowa Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 4.9K 60.8K 4.3K 41.9K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 101 1.0K Hispanic 4.7K 93.8K Native American/Alaskan 1.1K 6.9K Some other race 2.0K 30.1K 217.4K 2.2M Nonveteran Veteran 25.8K 233.7K Minority 14.7K 225.2K Nonminority 236.2K 2.2M Female 82.3K 1.2M Male 135.0K 1.2M 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $82.3K \div 1.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Iowa Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,767 establishments started up, generating 7,398 new jobs in lowa. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,659 establishments exited resulting in 5,985 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 3,374 companies exported goods from lowa in 2014. Among these, 2,798, or 82.9%, were small firms; they generated 19.8% of lowa's \$13.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Iowa Employment by Industry, 2014

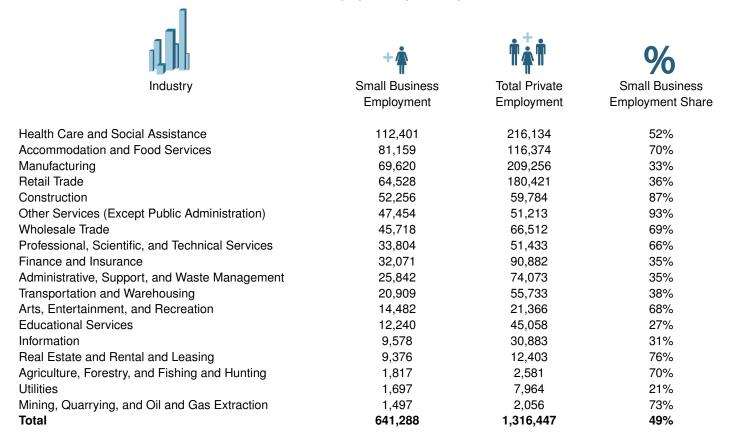


Figure 4: Iowa Small Business Percent of Employment by County

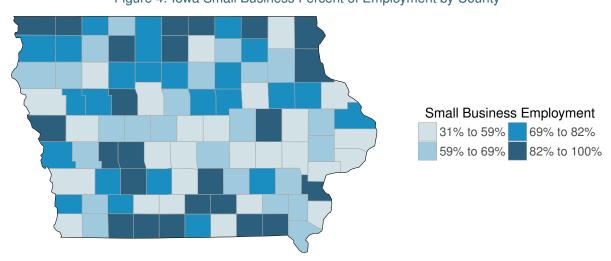
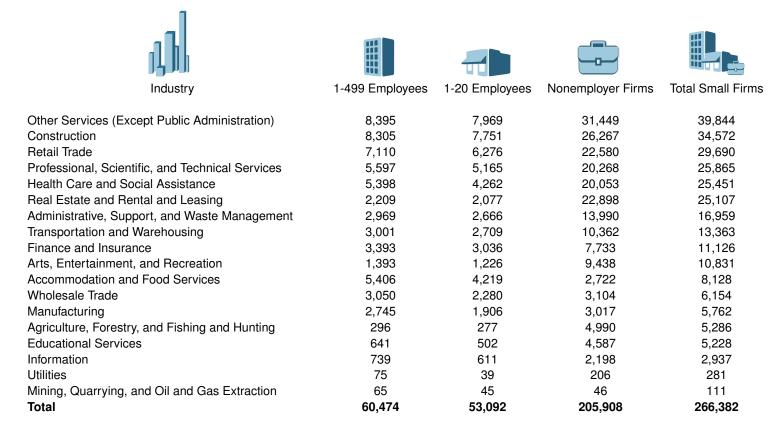


Table 2: Iowa Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

KANSAS



250,021 99.2% Small Businesses of Kansas Businesses

604,206 51.3% Small Business Employees of Kansas Employees



EMPLOYMENT 10,723 net new jobs



26,104 minority-owned businesses



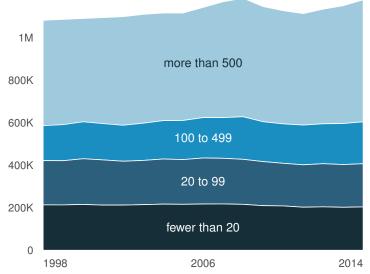
TRADE82.6%
of Kansas exporters

OVERALL KANSAS ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Kansas grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Kansas's 2015 growth rate of 0.8% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.3%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.3%, up from 4.0% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Kansas Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Kansas small businesses employed 604,206 people, or 51.3% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.7%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 10,723 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,707 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 812 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 34,596 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$456.4 million) were issued by Kansas lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,471 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,297. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Kansas Small Business Ownership, 2012

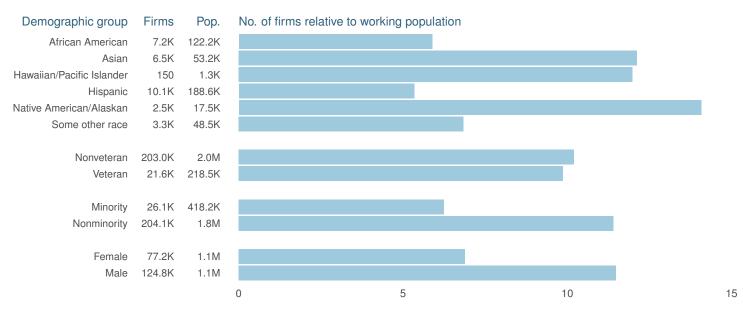
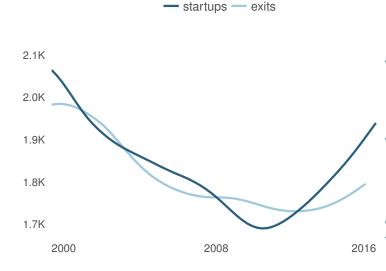


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $77.2K \div 1.1M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Kansas Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,962 establishments started up, generating 7,204 new jobs in Kansas. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,952 establishments exited resulting in 7,527 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 3,366 companies exported goods from Kansas in 2014. Among these, 2,781, or 82.6%, were small firms; they generated 23.9% of Kansas's \$10.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Kansas Employment by Industry, 2014

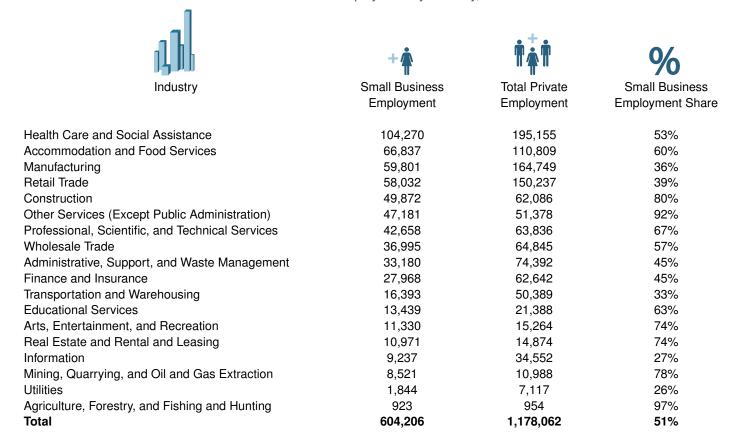
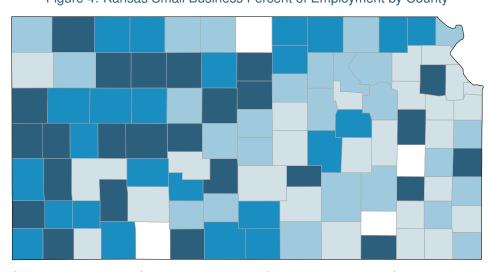


Figure 4: Kansas Small Business Percent of Employment by County



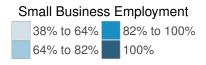
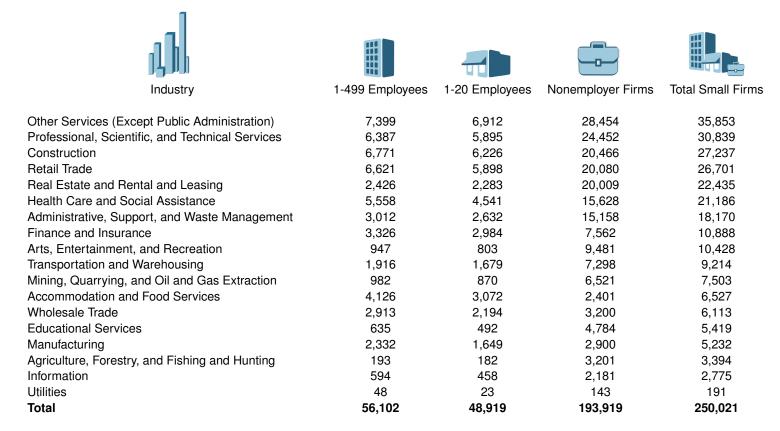


Table 2: Kansas Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

KENTUCKY



344,108 99.3% Small Businesses of Kentucky Businesses

687,294 44.8% Small Business Employees of Kentucky Employees



EMPLOYMENT 20net jobs lost



DIVERSITY 27,227minority-owned businesses

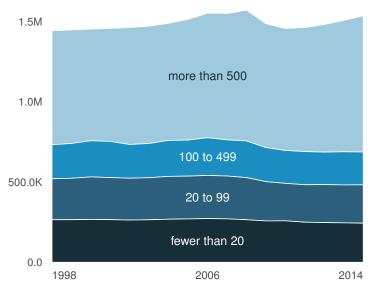


OVERALL KENTUCKY ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Kentucky grew at an annual rate of 0.7%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Kentucky's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.6%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.8%, down from 5.7% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Kentucky Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Kentucky small businesses employed 687,294 people, or 44.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.7%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 1.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.6% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses lost 20 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,960 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which lost 1,315 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 46,698 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$683.1 million) were issued by Kentucky lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,605 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,396. (Source: ACS)

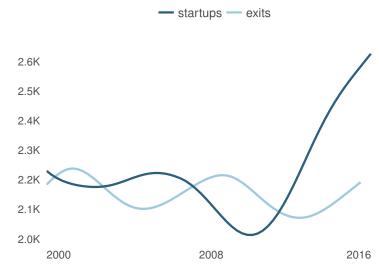
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Kentucky Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 13.5K 257.9K 7.0K 37.0K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 255 1.8K Hispanic 5.2K 84.8K Native American/Alaskan 1.6K 7.2K Some other race 2.0K 28.1K 282.2K 3.1M Nonveteran Veteran 33.1K 319.7K Minority 27.2K 418.6K Nonminority 295.6K 3.0M 106.0K 1.8M Female Male 183.6K 1.7M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $106.0K \div 1.8M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Kentucky Quarterly Startups and Exits

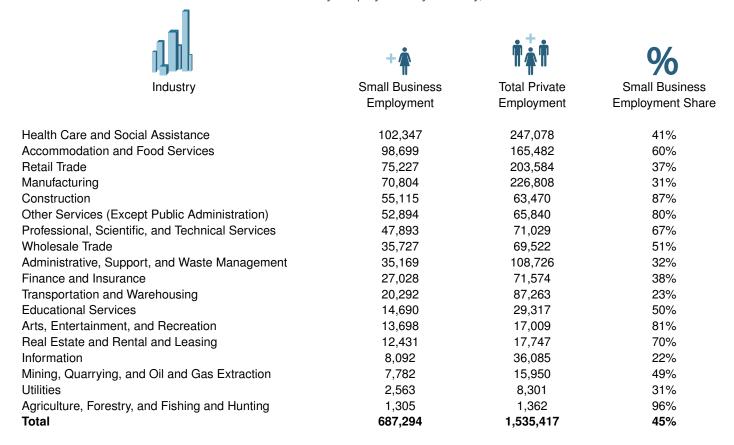


- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,401 establishments started up, generating 9,133 new jobs in Kentucky. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,196 establishments exited resulting in 7,302 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

 A total of 4,606 companies exported goods from Kentucky in 2014. Among these, 3,655, or 79.4%, were small firms; they generated 30.2% of Kentucky's \$26.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Kentucky Employment by Industry, 2014



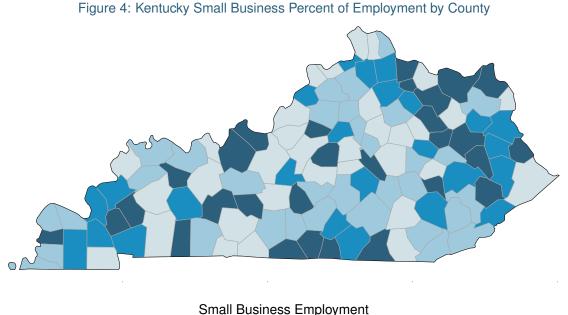
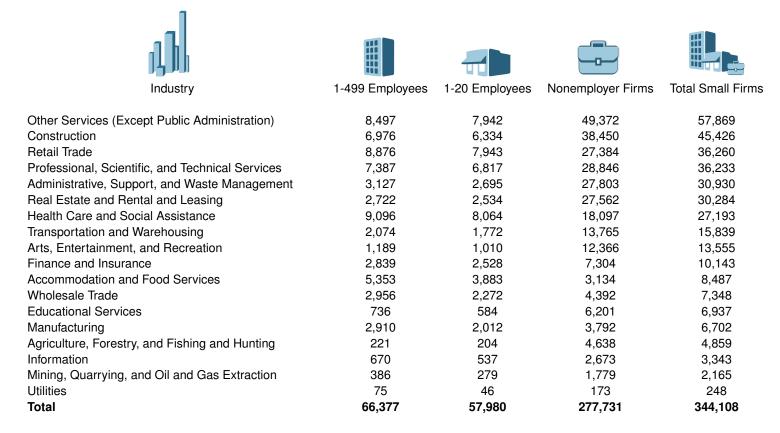


Table 2: Kentucky Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

LOUISIANA



436,867 99.5% Small Businesses of Louisiana Businesses

910,366 53.0% Small Business Employees of Louisiana Employees



EMPLOYMENT 17,018 net new jobs



126,076 minority-owned businesses

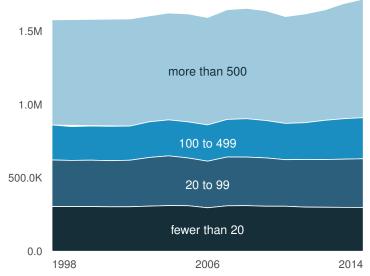


OVERALL LOUISIANA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Louisiana grew at an annual rate of 0.4%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Louisiana's 2015 growth rate of 1.0% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.4%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 6.2%, up from 5.8% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Louisiana Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Louisiana small businesses employed 910,366 people, or 53.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.1%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 1.5%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 17,018 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 6,915 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 1,390 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 67,648 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$944.7 million) were issued by Louisiana lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$50,095 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,106. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

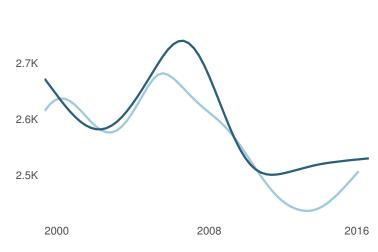
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Louisiana Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 94.4K 1.1M Asian 14.4K 56.8K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 238 1.5K Hispanic 14.8K 142.6K Native American/Alaskan 3.6K 21.8K Some other race 5.8K 36.8K 354.0K 3.2M Nonveteran Veteran 42.1K 313.0K Minority 126.1K 1.3M Nonminority 277.2K 2.2M Female 151.1K 1.8M Male 214.7K 1.7M 5 10 25

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or 151.1K ÷ 1.8M × 100. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Louisiana Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



 In the second guarter of 2015, 2,452 establishments started up, generating 12,242 new jobs in Louisiana. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)

15

- In the same period, 2,500 establishments exited resulting in 9,692 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

20

• A total of 3,883 companies exported goods from Louisiana in 2014. Among these, 3,310, or 85.2%, were small firms; they generated 34.7% of Louisiana's \$63.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Louisiana Employment by Industry, 2014

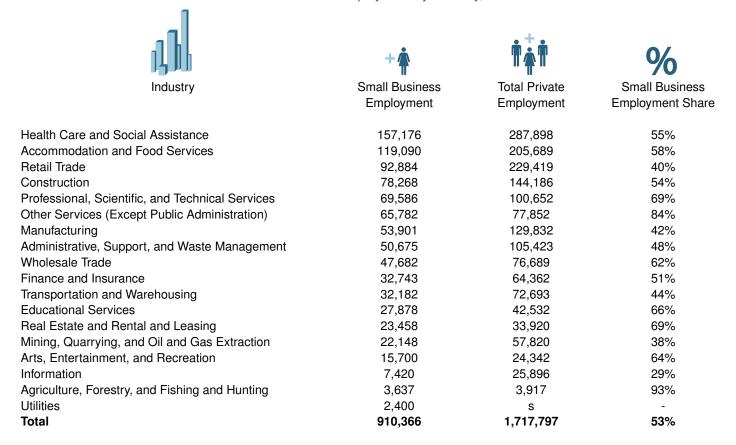


Figure 4: Louisiana Small Business Percent of Employment by County

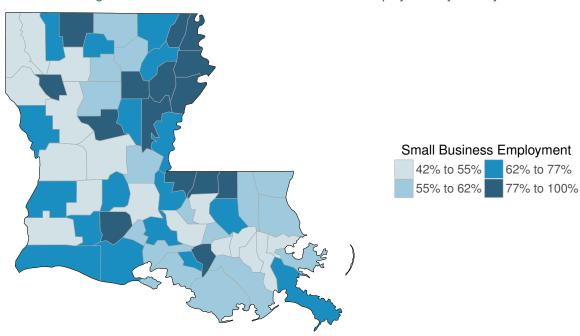
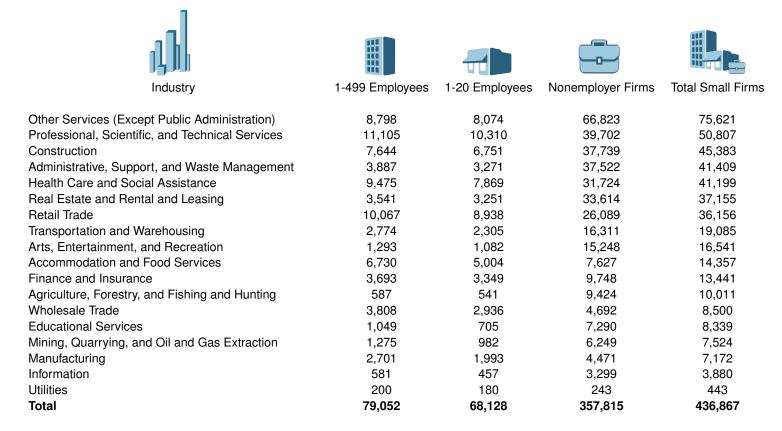


Table 2: Louisiana Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MAINE



144,002 99.3% Small Businesses of Maine Businesses

283,505 57.5% Small Business Employees of Maine Employees



5,764 net new jobs



4,330 minority-owned businesses



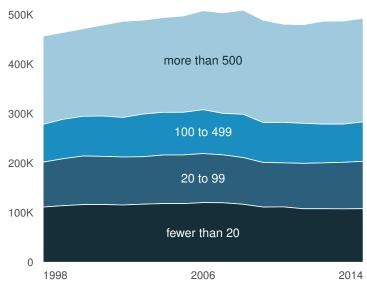
TRADE 83.4% of Maine exporters

OVERALL MAINE ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Maine grew at an annual rate of 0.6%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Maine's 2015 growth rate of 1.1% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.7%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.0%, unchanged from 4.0% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Maine Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Maine small businesses employed 283,505 people, or 57.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.9%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 1.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,764 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,539 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 211 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 22,722 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$372.6 million) were issued by Maine lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$42,098 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,132. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

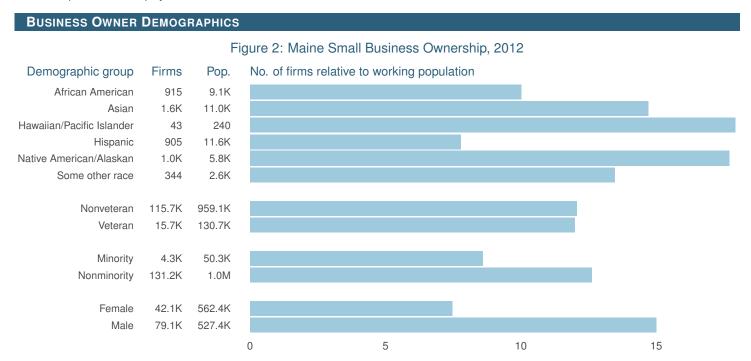
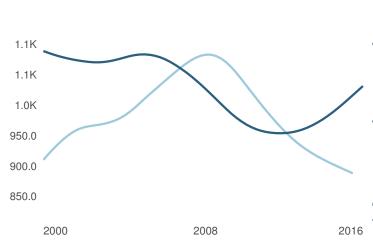


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $42.1K \div 562.4K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Maine Quarterly Startups and Exits

– startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,079 establishments started up, generating 3,205 new jobs in Maine. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 886 establishments exited resulting in 2,616 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

82

• A total of 2,262 companies exported goods from Maine in 2014. Among these, 1,886, or 83.4%, were small firms; they generated 57.7% of Maine's \$2.3 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Maine Employment by Industry, 2014

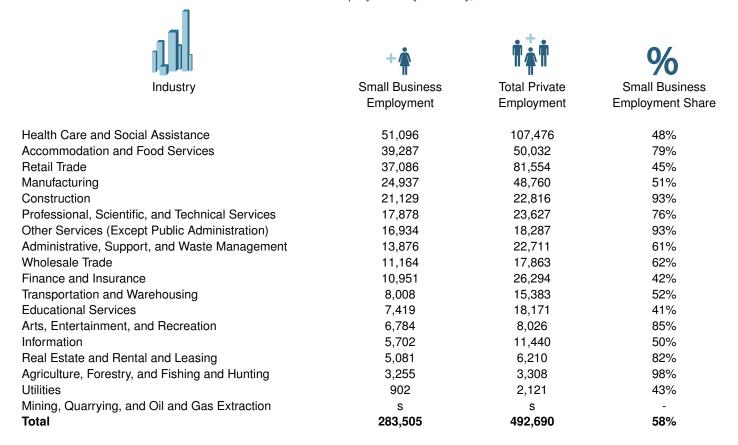


Figure 4: Maine Small Business Percent of Employment by County

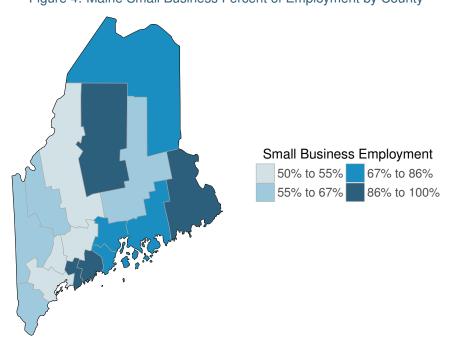
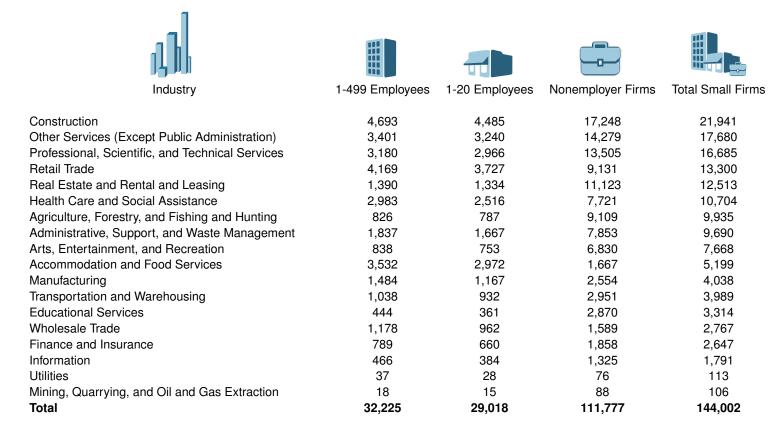


Table 2: Maine Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MARYLAND



579,173 99.5% Small Businesses of Maryland Businesses

1.1 million 50.3%

Small Business Employees of Maryland Employees



EMPLOYMENT 13,975 net new jobs



DIVERSITY203,326
minority-owned
businesses

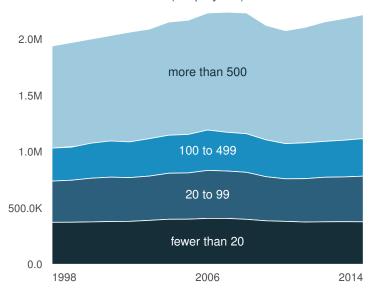


OVERALL MARYLAND ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Maryland grew at an annual rate of 1.0%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Maryland's 2015 growth rate of 2.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.0%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.2%, down from 5.0% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Maryland Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Maryland small businesses employed 1.1 million people, or 50.3% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.8%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.3% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 13,975 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 3,811 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 454 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 91,462 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.3 billion) were issued by Maryland lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$52,926 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$26,177. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

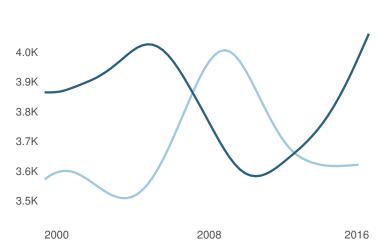
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Maryland Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 124.7K 1.3M 41.6K 259.3K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 600 2.1K Hispanic 37.3K 337.1K Native American/Alaskan 3.5K 14.1K Some other race 16.5K 132.6K 461.6K 4.2M Nonveteran Veteran 50.9K 438.4K Minority 203.3K 2.0M Nonminority 314.3K 2.6M Female 209.1K 2.4M Male 276.0K 2.2M 0 5 10 15 20 25

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $209.1K \div 2.4M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Maryland Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 4,313 establishments started up, generating 18,194 new jobs in Maryland. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 3,779 establishments exited resulting in 13,523 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 6,832 companies exported goods from Maryland in 2014. Among these, 6,015, or 88.0%, were small firms; they generated 25.7% of Maryland's \$11.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTY

Table 1: Maryland Employment by Industry, 2014

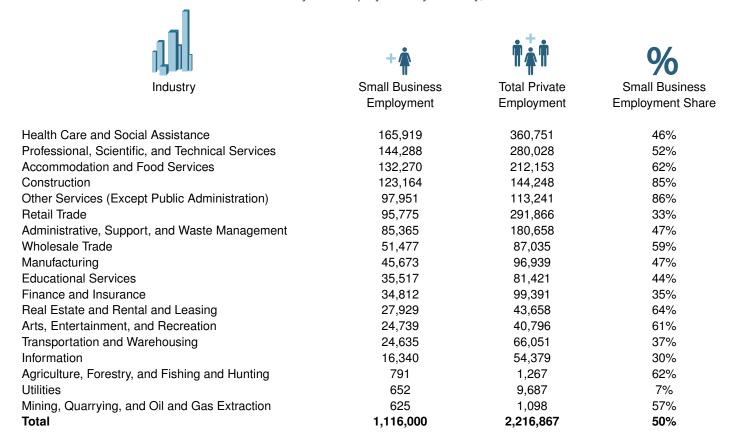
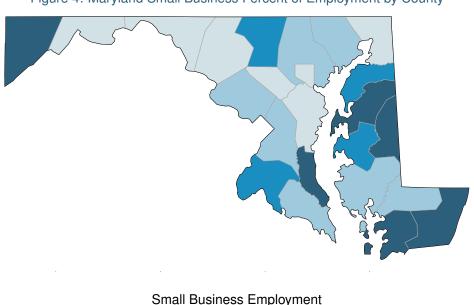


Figure 4: Maryland Small Business Percent of Employment by County



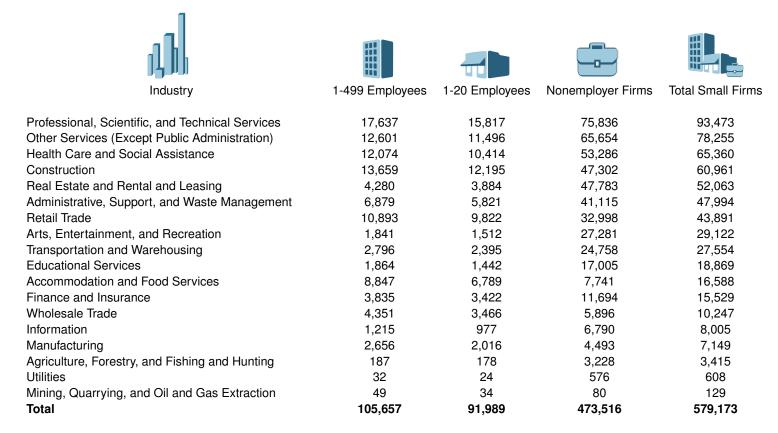
57% to 66%

66% to 74%

40% to 52%

52% to 57%

Table 2: Maryland Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MASSACHUSETTS

639,334 99.5% Small Businesses of Massachusetts Businesses

1.4 million 46.8% Small Business Employees of Massachusetts Employees



34,568 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 89,930minority-owned businesses



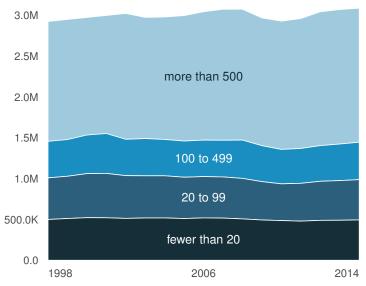
TRADE 89.4% of Massachusetts exporters

OVERALL MASSACHUSETTS ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Massachusetts grew at an annual rate of 1.7%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Massachusetts's 2015 growth rate of 3.8% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 2.9%, down from 4.9% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Massachusetts Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Massachusetts small businesses employed 1.4 million people, or 46.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.2%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 0.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.3% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 34,568 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 7,717 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 2,517 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 113,353 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.5 billion) were issued by Massachusetts lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$60,198 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$30,121. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Massachusetts Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 23.1K 338.9K 285.7K 33.9K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 365 1.2K Hispanic 30.0K 444.2K Native American/Alaskan 2.8K 10.3K Some other race 17.4K 193.5K 525.1K 4.9M Nonveteran Veteran 58.3K 400.9K Minority 89.9K 1.1M Nonminority 499.4K 4.2M 199.2K 2.8M Female Male 356.6K 2.5M 5 10 15 25 30

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $199.2K \div 2.8M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

- startups - exits

6.5K

6.0K

5.5K

5.0K

2008

Figure 3: Massachusetts Quarterly Startups and

Exits

- In the second quarter of 2015, 6,330 establishments started up, generating 17,965 new jobs in Massachusetts. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 5,017 establishments exited resulting in 14,224 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

2000

4.0K

2016

• A total of 10,867 companies exported goods from Massachusetts in 2014. Among these, 9,711, or 89.4%, were small firms; they generated 37.7% of Massachusetts's \$25.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Massachusetts Employment by Industry, 2014

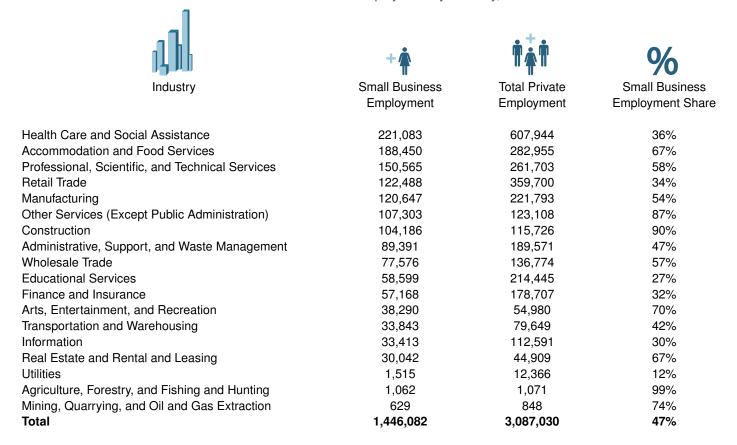
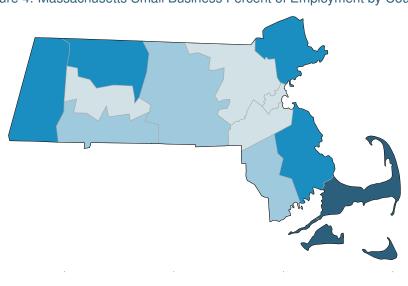


Figure 4: Massachusetts Small Business Percent of Employment by County



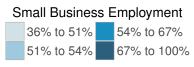
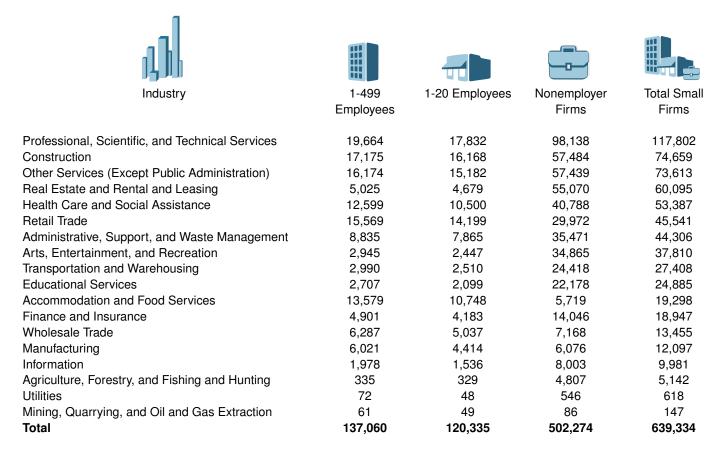


Table 2: Massachusetts Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MICHIGAN



866,196 99.6% Small Businesses of Michigan Businesses

1.8 million 49.8% Small Business Employees of Michigan Employees



34,682 net new jobs



158,892 minority-owned businesses

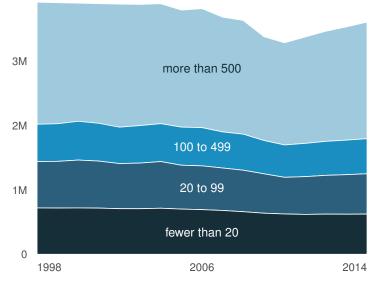


OVERALL MICHIGAN ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Michigan grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Michigan's 2015 growth rate of 1.6% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.9%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.1% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Michigan Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Michigan small businesses employed 1.8 million people, or 49.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.5%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 34,682 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 8,442 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 10 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 130,801 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.9 billion) were issued by Michigan lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,721 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$19,911. (Source: ACS)

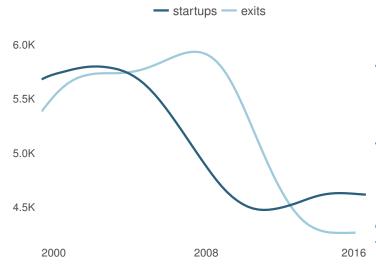
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Michigan Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 106.4K 1.1M 26.6K 189.2K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 456 2.0K Hispanic 19.9K 284.4K Native American/Alaskan 8.3K 42.4K Some other race 7.4K 79.5K 732.8K 7.2M Nonveteran Veteran 71.8K 692.6K Minority 158.9K 1.7M Nonminority 656.5K 6.2M 306.9K 4.0M Female Male 445.5K 3.8M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $306.9K \div 4.0M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Michigan Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 4,276 establishments started up, generating 17,849 new jobs in Michigan. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 4,674 establishments exited resulting in 17,211 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 14,997 companies exported goods from Michigan in 2014. Among these, 13,387, or 89.3%, were small firms; they generated 23.1% of Michigan's \$51.1 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Michigan Employment by Industry, 2014

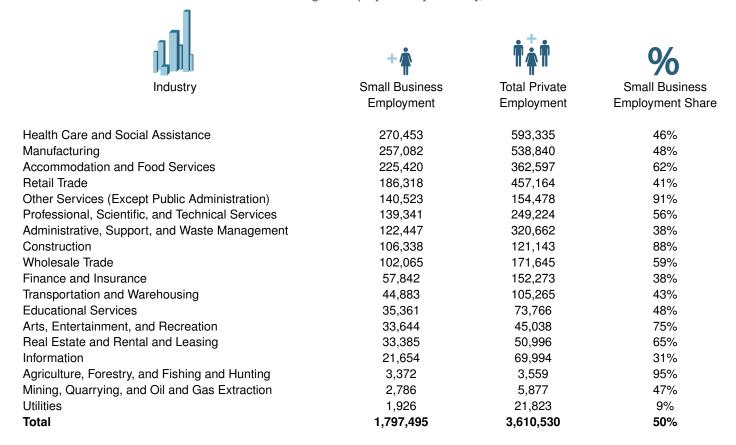


Figure 4: Michigan Small Business Percent of Employment by County

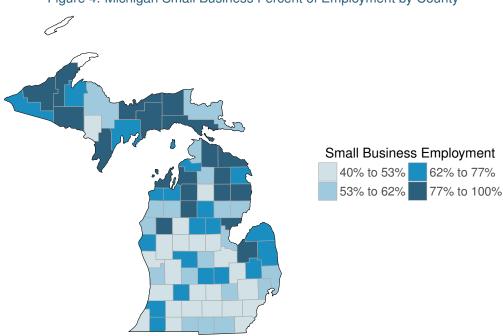
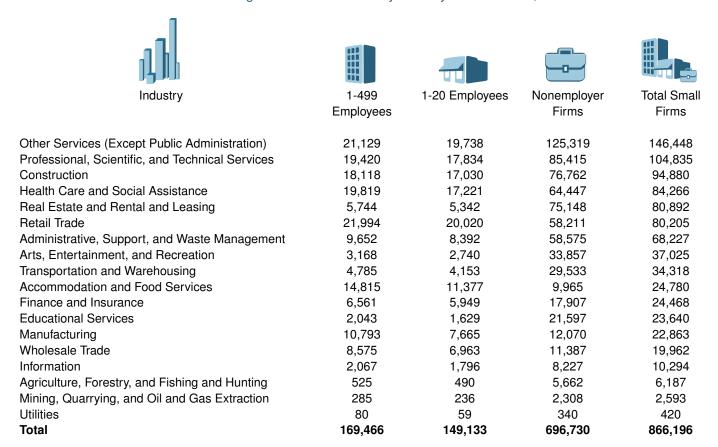


Table 2: Michigan Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MINNESOTA



509,732 99.5% Small Businesses of Minnesota Businesses

1.2 million 47.9% Small Business Employees of Minnesota Employees



EMPLOYMENT 29,624 net new jobs



47,277
minority-owned businesses

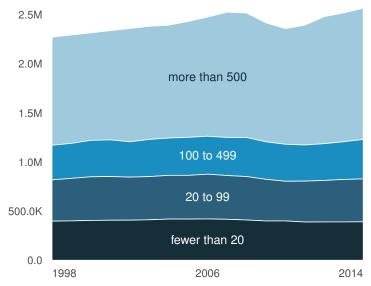


OVERALL MINNESOTA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Minnesota grew at an annual rate less than 0.1%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Minnesota's 2015 growth rate of 1.9% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.4%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.8%, up from 3.7% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Minnesota Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Minnesota small businesses employed 1.2 million people, or 47.9% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.4%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.7% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 29,624 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 9,580 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which added 985 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 94,442 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.3 billion) were issued by Minnesota lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$48,241 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$25,811. (Source: ACS)

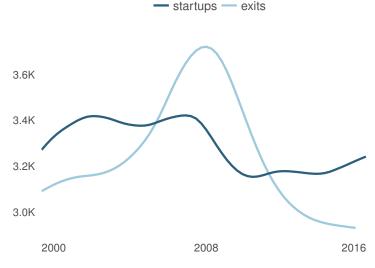
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Minnesota Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 19.9K 188.4K 15.5K 157.3K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 328 1.6K Hispanic 8.8K 157.6K Native American/Alaskan 4.1K 40.7K Some other race 3.8K 47.6K 419.1K 3.8M Nonveteran Veteran 45.5K 377.5K Minority 47.3K 595.3K Nonminority 428.1K 3.6M Female 157.8K 2.1M Male 268.2K 2.1M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $157.8K \div 2.1M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Minnesota Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 3,936 establishments started up, generating 16,203 new jobs in Minnesota. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 3,021 establishments exited resulting in 11,788 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 8,628 companies exported goods from Minnesota in 2014. Among these, 7,502, or 86.9%, were small firms; they generated 26.7% of Minnesota's \$19.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Minnesota Employment by Industry, 2014

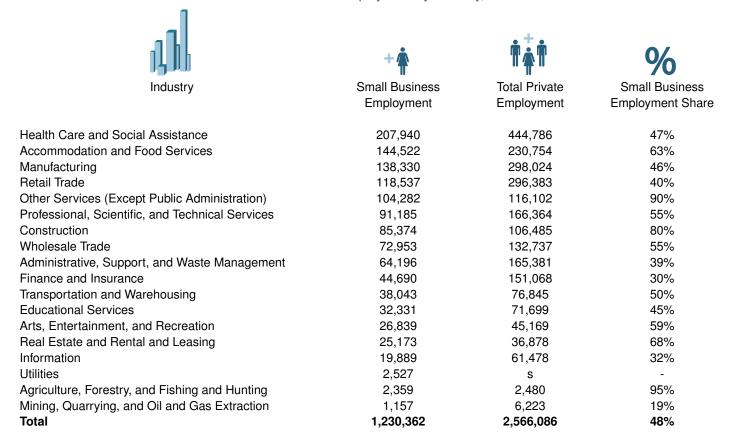


Figure 4: Minnesota Small Business Percent of Employment by County

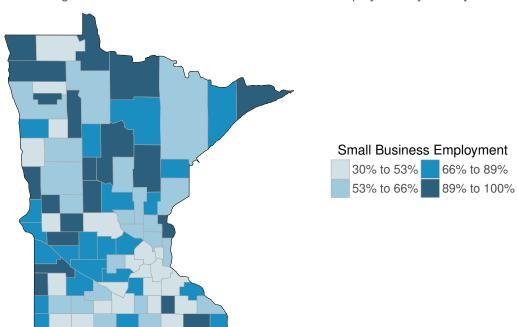
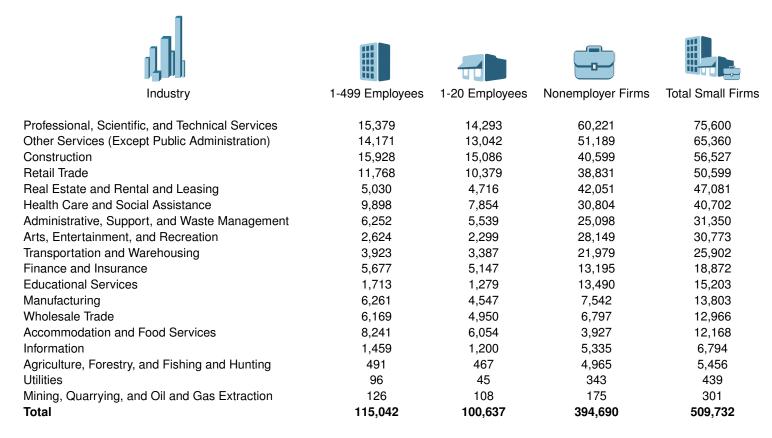


Table 2: Minnesota Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MISSISSIPPI



252,019 99.3% Small Businesses of Mississippi Businesses

432,231 47.4% Small Business Employees of Mississippi Employees



5,423 net new jobs



74,801 minority-owned businesses

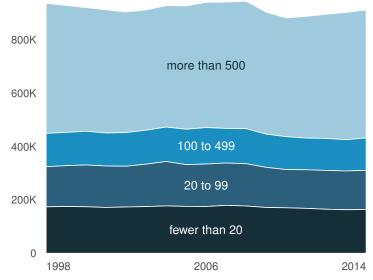


OVERALL MISSISSIPPI ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Mississippi grew at an annual rate of 1.1%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Mississippi's 2015 growth rate of 0.5% was up from the 2014 rate of -0.9%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.7%, down from 6.8% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Mississippi Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Mississippi small businesses employed 432,231 people, or 47.4% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.8%. This was below the previous year's increase of 3.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.5% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,423 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,356 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 73 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 30,015 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$498.4 million) were issued by Mississippi lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$46,665 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,279. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Mississippi Small Business Ownership, 2012

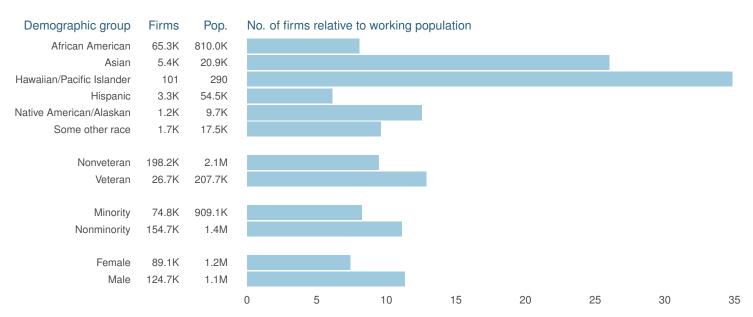
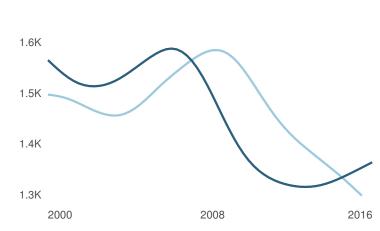


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $89.1K \div 1.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Mississippi Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,371 establishments started up, generating 6,454 new jobs in Mississippi. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,313 establishments exited resulting in 4,493 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 2,197 companies exported goods from Mississippi in 2014. Among these, 1,685, or 76.7%, were small firms; they generated 12.1% of Mississippi's \$11.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Mississippi Employment by Industry, 2014

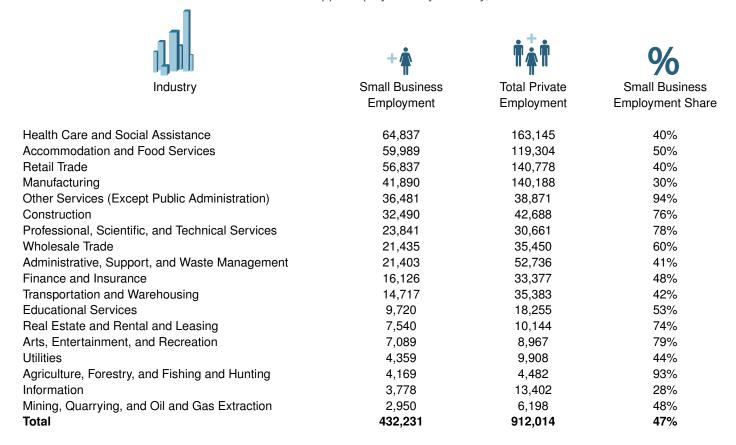


Figure 4: Mississippi Small Business Percent of Employment by County

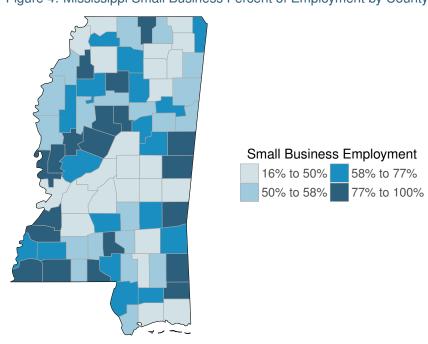
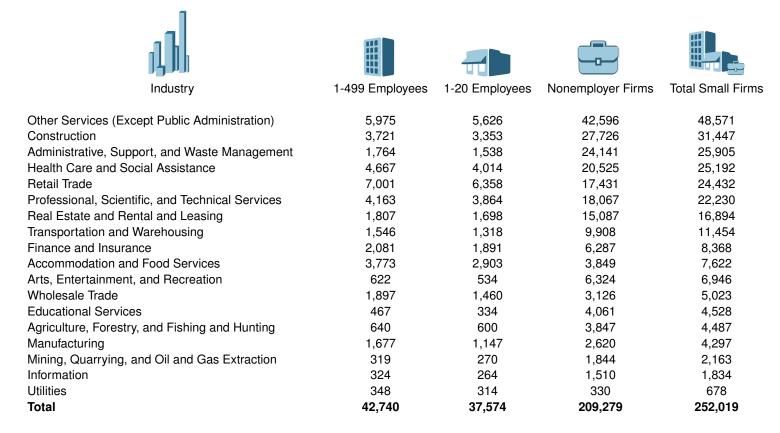


Table 2: Mississippi Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MISSOURI



515,227 99.4% Small Businesses of Missouri Businesses

1.1 million 46.8% Small Business Employees of Missouri Employees



EMPLOYMENT 22,722 net new jobs



61,000 minority-owned businesses

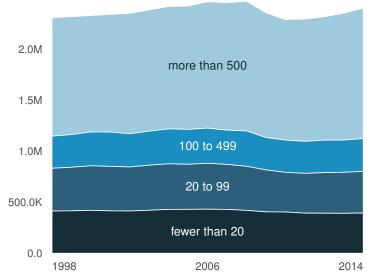


OVERALL MISSOURI ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Missouri grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Missouri's 2015 growth rate of 1.7% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.7%, up from 4.4% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Missouri Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Missouri small businesses employed 1.1 million people, or 46.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.3%. This was below the previous year's increase of 2.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.5% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 22,722 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 6,519 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 10 to 19 employees, which added 666 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 81,975 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.1 billion) were issued by Missouri lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$42,485 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,727. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Missouri Small Business Ownership, 2012

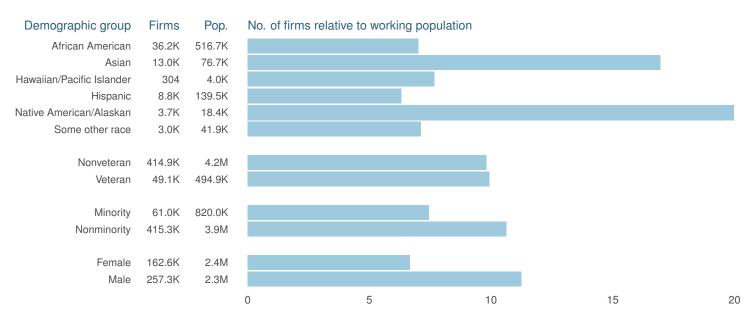
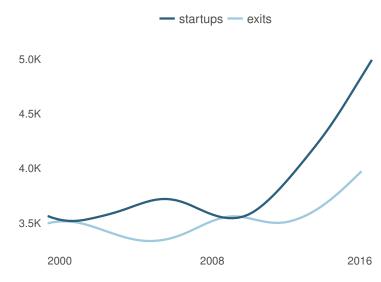


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $162.6K \div 2.4M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Missouri Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 4,650 establishments started up, generating 14,597 new jobs in Missouri. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 4,280 establishments exited resulting in 11,569 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 6,089 companies exported goods from Missouri in 2014. Among these, 5,195, or 85.3%, were small firms; they generated 28.6% of Missouri's \$12.9 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Missouri Employment by Industry, 2014

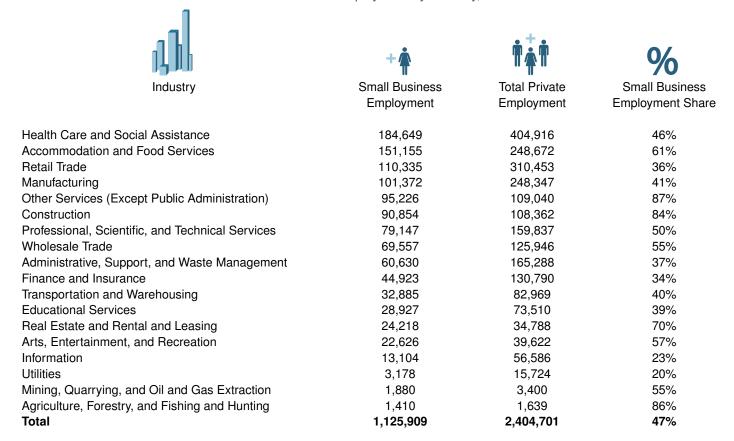


Figure 4: Missouri Small Business Percent of Employment by County

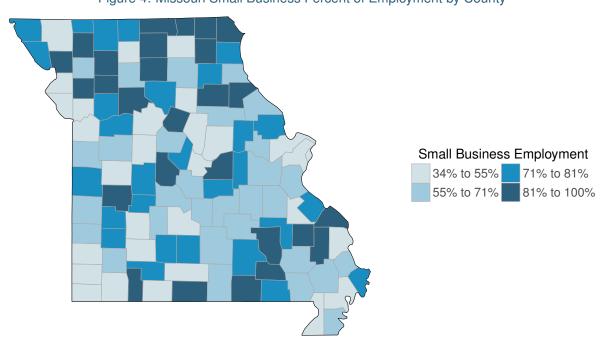
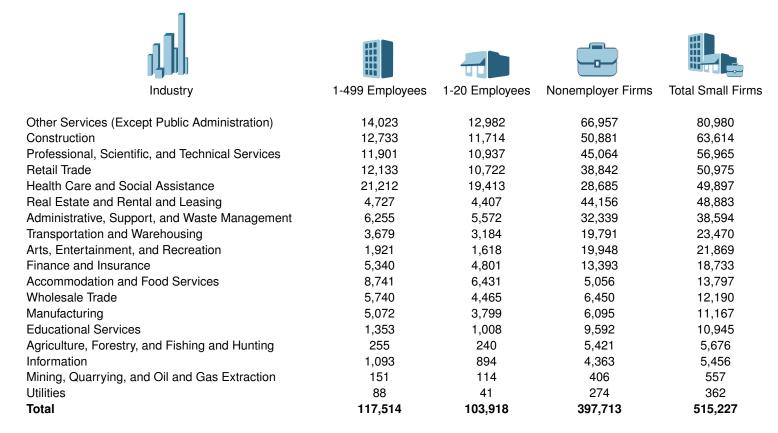


Table 2: Missouri Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

MONTANA



117,149 99.3% Small Businesses of Montana Businesses

239,910 66.0% Small Business Employees of Montana Employees



3,257 net new jobs



5,575 minority-owned businesses

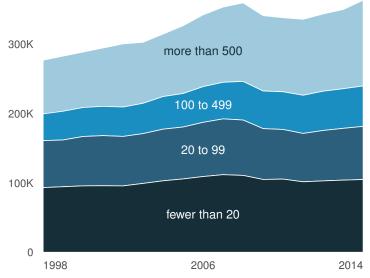


OVERALL MONTANA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Montana grew at an annual rate of 1.2%, which was the same as the overall US growth rate. Montana's 2015 growth rate of 2.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.4%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.0%, down from 4.1% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Montana Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Montana small businesses employed 239,910 people, or 66.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.3%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.4% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 3,257 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,268 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 100 to 249 employees, which lost 82 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 24,870 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$351.3 million) were issued by Montana lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$38,283 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,436. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Montana Small Business Ownership, 2012

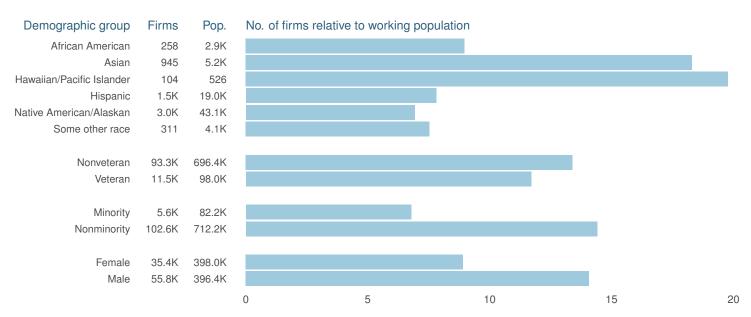
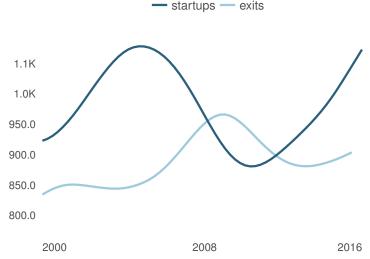


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or 35.4K ÷398.0K × 100. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Montana Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,081 establishments started up, generating 2,885 new jobs in Montana. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,069 establishments exited resulting in 3,115 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 1,556 companies exported goods from Montana in 2014. Among these, 1,300, or 83.5%, were small firms; they generated 67.8% of Montana's \$1.3 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Montana Employment by Industry, 2014

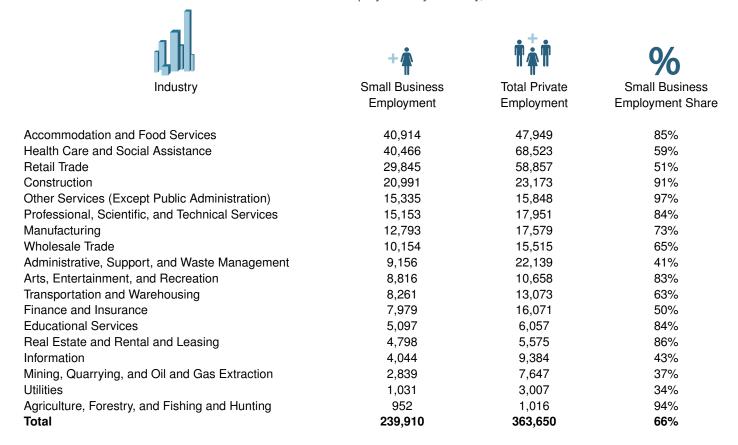


Figure 4: Montana Small Business Percent of Employment by County

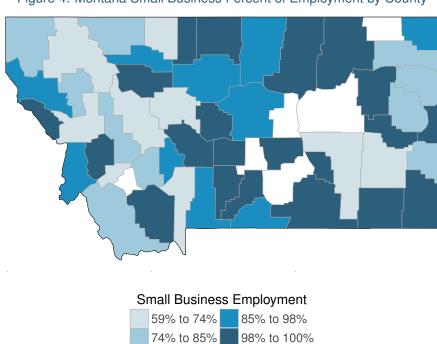
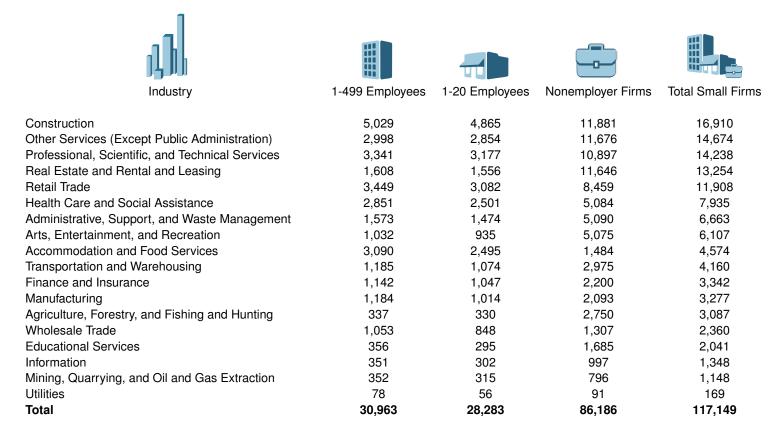


Table 2: Montana Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEBRASKA



170,512 99.1% Small Businesses of Nebraska Businesses

400,506 47.1% Small Business Employees of Nebraska Employees



EMPLOYMENT9,084
net new jobs



14,561 minority-owned businesses

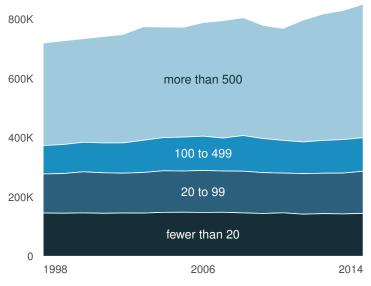


OVERALL NEBRASKA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Nebraska grew at an annual rate of 4.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Nebraska's 2015 growth rate of 0.9% was down from the 2014 rate of 3.0%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.4%, up from 3.0% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Nebraska Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Nebraska small businesses employed 400,506 people, or 47.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 0.2%. This was below the previous year's increase of 0.5%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 9,084 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,841 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 50 to 99 employees, which lost 91 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

113

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 27,372 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$440.1 million) were issued by Nebraska lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$43,071 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$25,487. (Source: ACS)

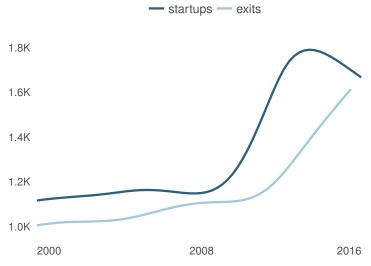
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Nebraska Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 4.6K 59.0K 3.2K 24.6K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 799 55 Hispanic 6.0K 104.1K Native American/Alaskan 989 11.2K Some other race 2.5K 28.5K 137.0K 1.3M Nonveteran Veteran 16.7K 146.9K Minority 14.6K 212.9K Nonminority 143.8K 1.2M Female 51.9K 722.0K Male 83.4K 697.5K 2 4 8 10 12

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $51.9K \div 722.0K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Nebraska Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,611 establishments started up, generating 4,664 new jobs in Nebraska. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,605 establishments exited resulting in 4,645 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 2,016 companies exported goods from Nebraska in 2014. Among these, 1,638, or 81.2%, were small firms; they generated 22.3% of Nebraska's \$7.5 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Nebraska Employment by Industry, 2014

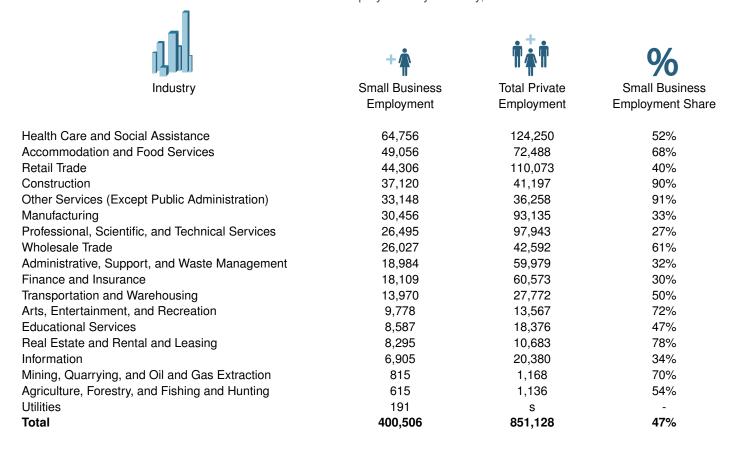
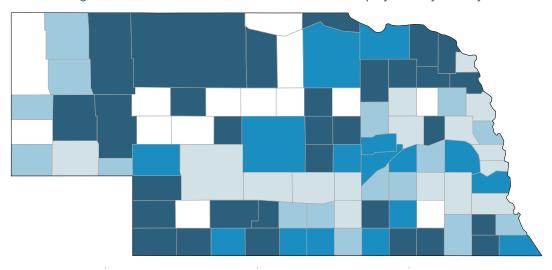


Figure 4: Nebraska Small Business Percent of Employment by County



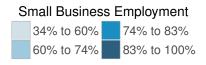
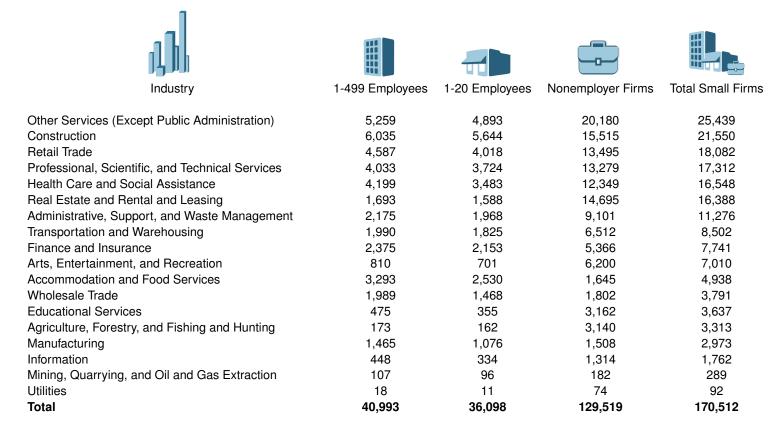


Table 2: Nebraska Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEVADA



246,569 99.1% Small Businesses of Nevada Businesses

450,104 41.3% Small Business Employees of Nevada Employees



EMPLOYMENT 25,730net new jobs



71,827 minority-owned businesses

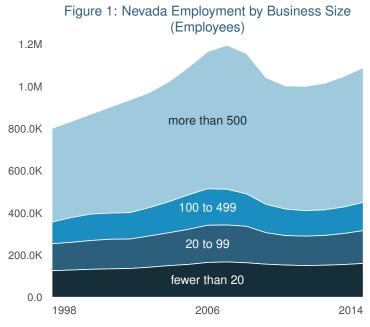


TRADE86.6%
of Nevada exporters

OVERALL NEVADA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Nevada grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Nevada's 2015 growth rate of 1.6% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.1%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.2%, down from 6.3% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT



- Nevada small businesses employed 450,104 people, or 41.3% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.2%. This was below the previous year's increase of 2.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 25,730 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 5,829 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 50 to 99 employees, which added 2,301 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 49,530 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$634.4 million) were issued by Nevada lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,237 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,922. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Nevada Small Business Ownership, 2012

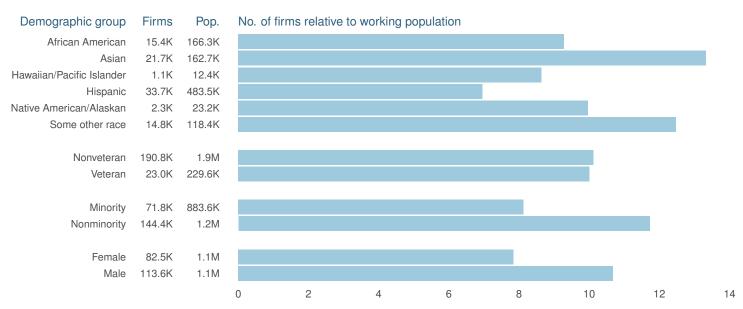
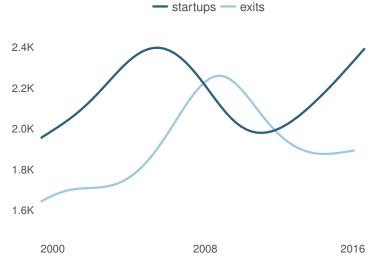


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $82.5K \div 1.1M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Nevada Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,395 establishments started up, generating 7,819 new jobs in Nevada. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,011 establishments exited resulting in 6,934 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 3,104 companies exported goods from Nevada in 2014. Among these, 2,688, or 86.6%, were small firms; they generated 18.0% of Nevada's \$6.9 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Nevada Employment by Industry, 2014

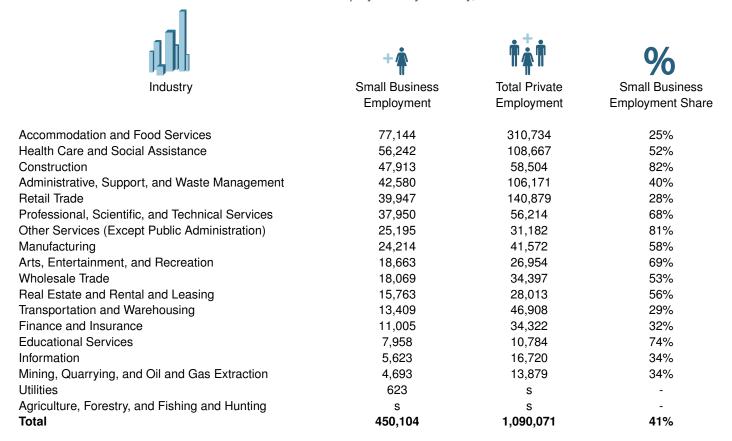


Figure 4: Nevada Small Business Percent of Employment by County

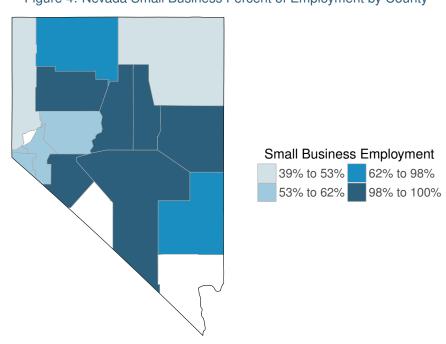
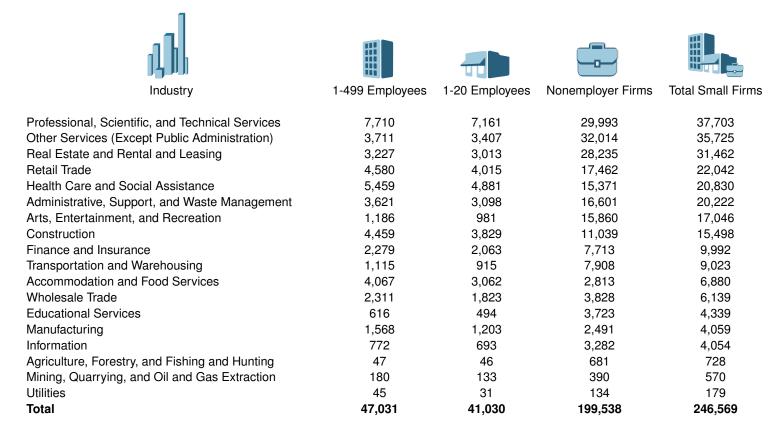


Table 2: Nevada Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEW HAMPSHIRE

132,432 99.0%

Small Businesses of New Hampshire Businesses 289,914 51.5%

Small Business Employees of New Hampshire Employees



EMPLOYMENT 4.410 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 6,107 minority-owned businesses



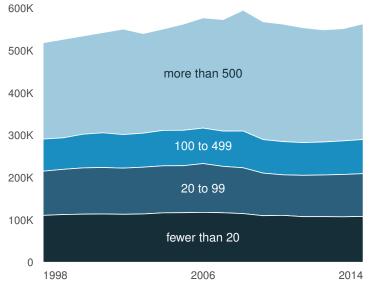
TRADE 86.6% of New Hampshire exporters

OVERALL NEW HAMPSHIRE ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, New Hampshire grew at an annual rate of 1.2%, which was the same as the overall US growth rate. New Hampshire's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 2.7%, down from 3.1% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: New Hampshire Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- New Hampshire small businesses employed 289,914 people, or 51.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- · During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.4%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 4,410 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,130 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which added 196 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date aovernment data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 23,174 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$323.1 million) were issued by New Hampshire lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$52,433 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$27,068. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

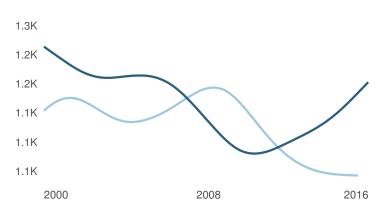
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: New Hampshire Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 816 11.0K Asian 2.7K 21.8K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 96 163 Hispanic 1.9K 25.0K Native American/Alaskan 757 2.0K Some other race 686 5.8K 108.6K 953.2K Nonveteran Veteran 16.1K 115.4K Minority 6.1K 70.7K Nonminority 121.1K 998.0K 38.5K Female 545.6K Male 76.5K 523.0K 10 20 30 50

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $38.5K \div 545.6K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: New Hampshire Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,206 establishments started up, generating 3,622 new jobs in New Hampshire. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,091 establishments exited resulting in 2,801 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 2,734 companies exported goods from New Hampshire in 2014. Among these, 2,369, or 86.6%, were small firms; they generated 49.4% of New Hampshire's \$4.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: New Hampshire Employment by Industry, 2014

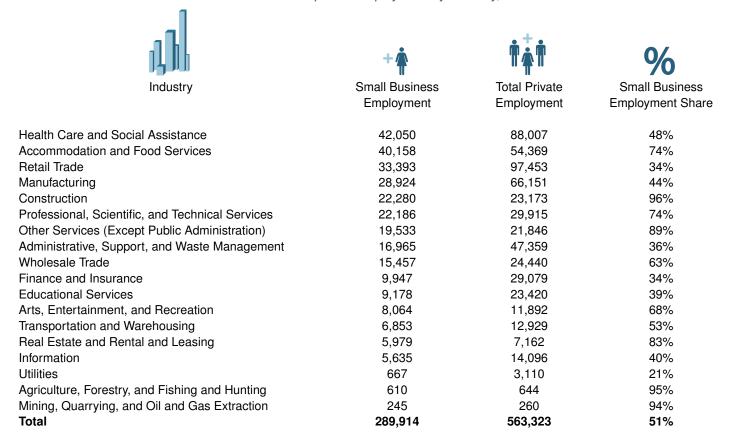


Figure 4: New Hampshire Small Business Percent of Employment by County

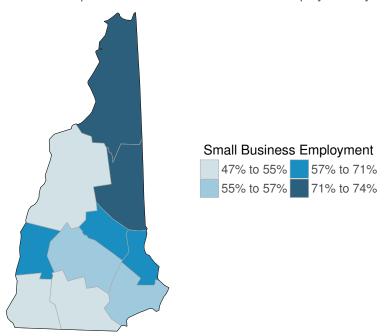
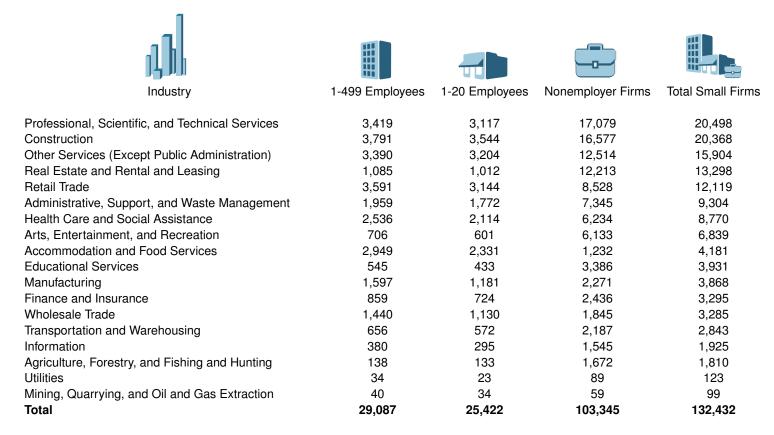


Table 2: New Hampshire Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEW JERSEY



843,989 99.6% Small Businesses of New Jersey Businesses

1.8 million 50.0%

Small Business Employees of New Jersey Employees



EMPLOYMENT 21,497 net new jobs



237,187 minority-owned businesses



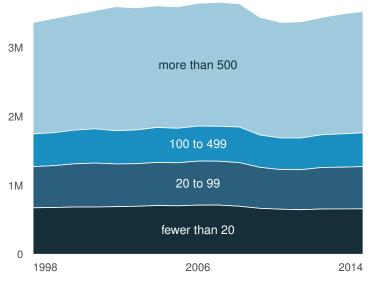
92.2% of New Jersey exporters

OVERALL NEW JERSEY ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, New Jersey grew at an annual rate of 1.7%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. New Jersey's 2015 growth rate of 2.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.0%, up from 4.8% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: New Jersey Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- New Jersey small businesses employed 1.8 million people, or 50.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 0.2%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.9%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.3% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 21,497 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 7,813 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 1,060 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 194,471 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$3.0 billion) were issued by New Jersey lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$60,140 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$29,212. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: New Jersey Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 63.7K 917.4K 577.7K 81.9K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 892 2.0K Hispanic 93.3K 1.1M Native American/Alaskan 3.5K 16.6K Some other race 34.4K 382.6K 707.3K 6.5M Nonveteran Veteran 57.9K 457.7K Minority 237.2K 2.7M Nonminority 533.1K 4.3M Female 252.9K 3.6M Male 463.9K 3.4M

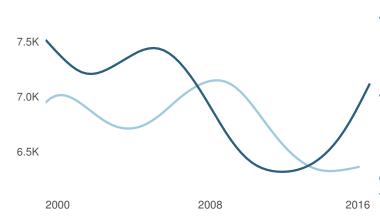
Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $252.9K \div 3.6M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

10

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: New Jersey Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 7,336 establishments started up, generating 30,530 new jobs in New Jersey. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 7,077 establishments exited resulting in 25,898 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

40

• A total of 20,647 companies exported goods from New Jersey in 2014. Among these, 19,036, or 92.2%, were small firms; they generated 43.8% of New Jersey's \$32.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: New Jersey Employment by Industry, 2014

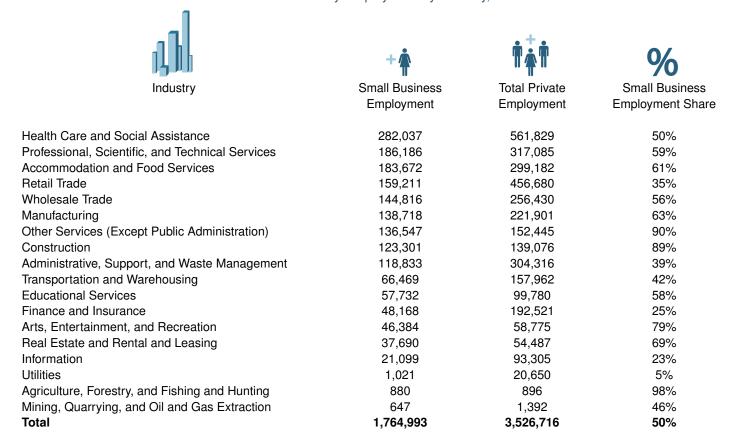


Figure 4: New Jersey Small Business Percent of Employment by County

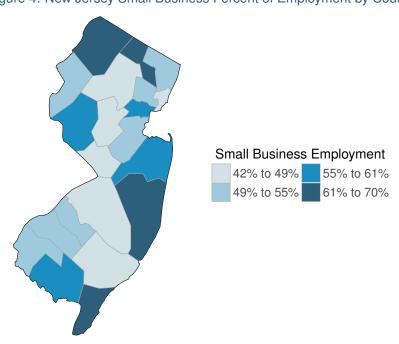
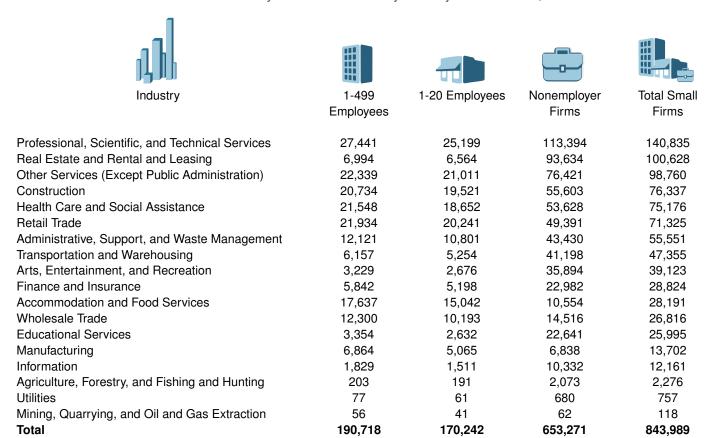


Table 2: New Jersey Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEW MEXICO



154,489 99.0% Small Businesses of New Mexico Businesses

336,684 55.9% Small Business Employees of New Mexico Employees





DIVERSITY 60,595minority-owned businesses



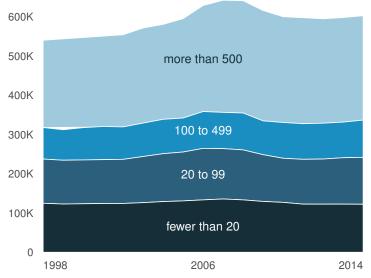
TRADE84.0%
of New Mexico
exporters

OVERALL NEW MEXICO ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, New Mexico grew at an annual rate of -0.2%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. New Mexico's 2015 growth rate of 1.7% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.5%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 6.7%, up from 6.6% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: New Mexico Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- New Mexico small businesses employed 336,684 people, or 55.9% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.3%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.0% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,009 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 3,001 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 50 to 99 employees, which lost 409 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 25,522 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$371.3 million) were issued by New Mexico lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$41,696 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$17,879. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: New Mexico Small Business Ownership, 2012

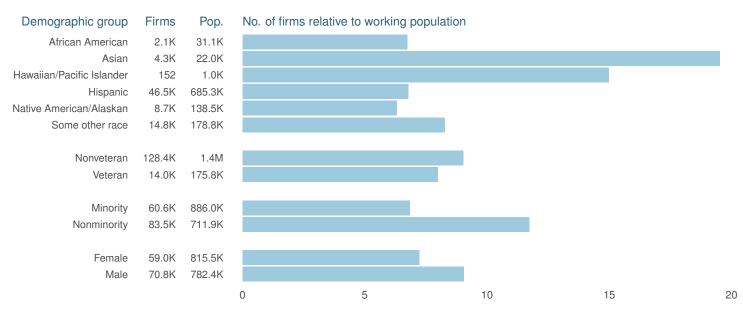
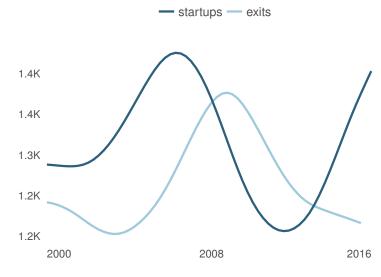


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $59.0K \div 815.5K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: New Mexico Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 1,363 establishments started up, generating 5,358 new jobs in New Mexico. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 1,151 establishments exited resulting in 3,808 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 1,413 companies exported goods from New Mexico in 2014. Among these, 1,187, or 84.0%, were small firms; they generated 38.9% of New Mexico's \$3.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: New Mexico Employment by Industry, 2014

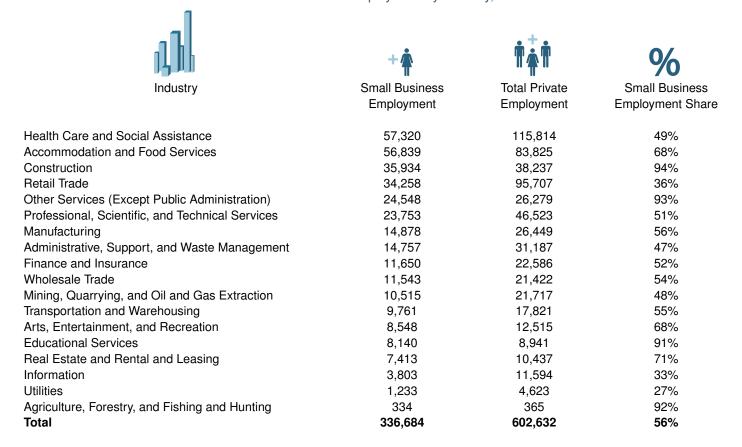


Figure 4: New Mexico Small Business Percent of Employment by County

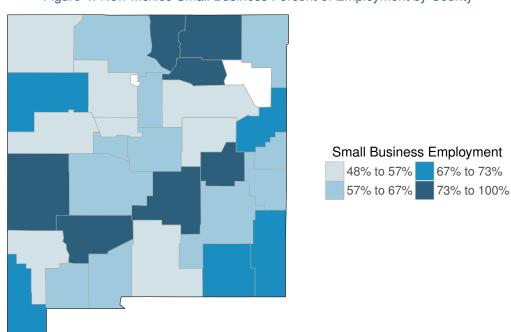
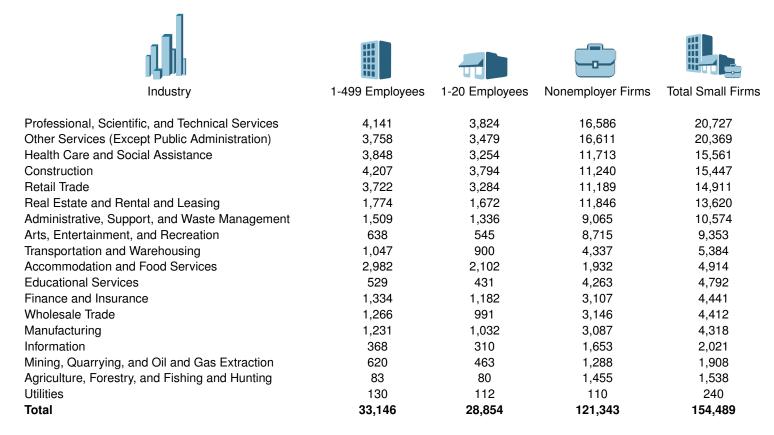


Table 2: New Mexico Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NEW YORK



2.1 million 99.8%

Small Businesses of New York Businesses

4.0 million 50.5%

Small Business Employees of New York Employees



FMPLOYMENT 79,923net new jobs



708,962 minority-owned businesses

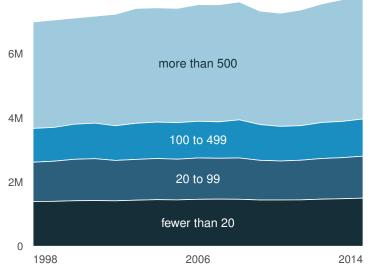


OVERALL NEW YORK ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, New York grew at an annual rate of 0.1%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. New York's 2015 growth rate of 0.9% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.1%, up from 5.0% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: New York Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- New York small businesses employed 4.0 million people, or 50.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.0%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.7%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.4% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 79,923 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 14,830 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 10 to 19 employees, which added 7,565 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 383,030 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$5.1 billion) were issued by New York lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$52,156 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,148. (Source: ACS)

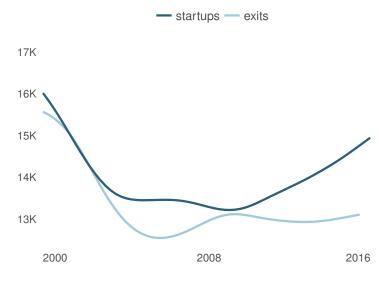
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: New York Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 219.0K 2.4M 243.1K 1.2M Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 2.8K 5.1K Hispanic 266.6K 2.6M Native American/Alaskan 13.2K 54.3K Some other race 133.2K 1.2M 1.8M 14.7M Nonveteran Veteran 137.4K 957.0K Minority 709.0K 6.2M Nonminority 1.2M 9.4M Female 725.6K 8.2M Male 1.1M 7.5M 10 20 30 40 50

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $725.6K \div 8.2M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: New York Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 14,524 establishments started up, generating 53,050 new jobs in New York. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 13,359 establishments exited resulting in 50,603 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 39,941 companies exported goods from New York in 2014. Among these, 37,568, or 94.1%, were small firms; they generated 53.3% of New York's \$74.5 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: New York Employment by Industry, 2014

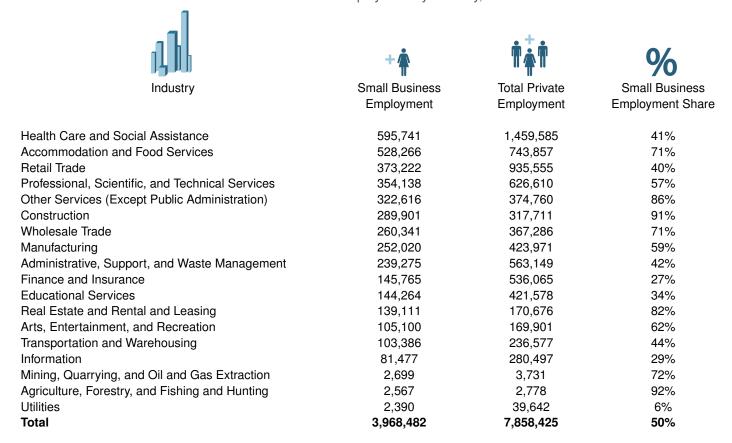


Figure 4: New York Small Business Percent of Employment by County

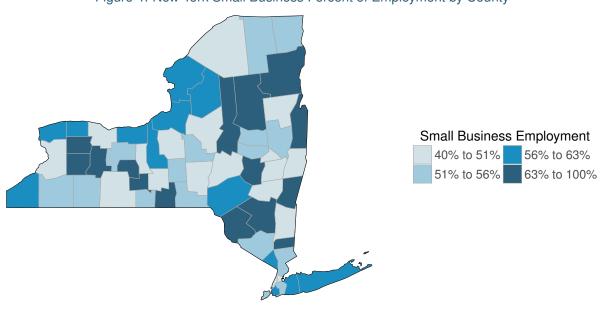
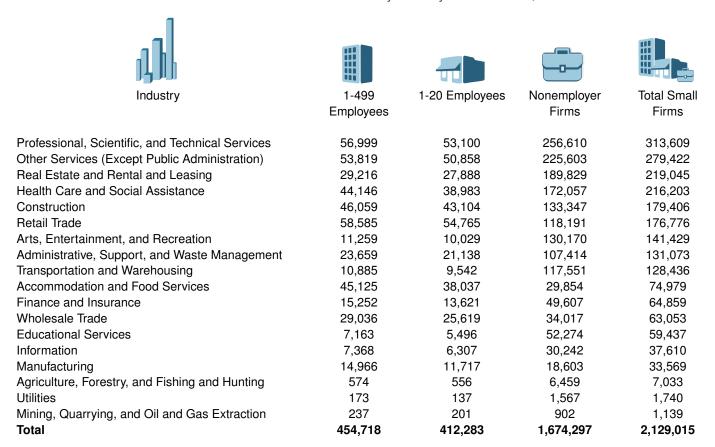


Table 2: New York Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NORTH CAROLINA



871,376 99.6% Small Businesses of North Carolina Businesses

1.6 million 44.8% Small Business Employees of North Carolina Employees



34,295 net new jobs



183,333 minority-owned businesses



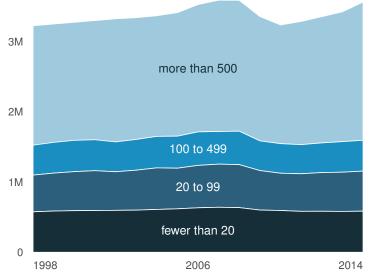
TRADE87.7%
of North Carolina
exporters

OVERALL NORTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, North Carolina grew at an annual rate of 1.5%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. North Carolina's 2015 growth rate of 2.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.9%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.0%, down from 5.6% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: North Carolina Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- North Carolina small businesses employed 1.6 million people, or 44.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.9%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.0% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 34,295 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 10,252 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 1,081 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 139,200 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$2.2 billion) were issued by North Carolina lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$43,652 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,813. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

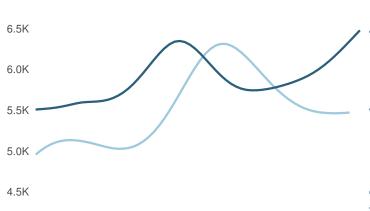
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: North Carolina Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 112.9K 1.6M Asian 27.1K 162.7K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 724 3.4K Hispanic 34.9K 513.4K Native American/Alaskan 11.7K 83.6K Some other race 16.1K 201.6K 683.9K 6.8M Nonveteran Veteran 86.5K 738.9K Minority 183.3K 2.4M Nonminority 602.3K 5.1M 287.0K 3.9M Female Male 434.9K 3.6M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $287.0K \div 3.9M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: North Carolina Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



2008

- In the second quarter of 2015, 6,339 establishments started up, generating 24,122 new jobs in North Carolina. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 6,606 establishments exited resulting in 24,094 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

2000

2016

• A total of 10,886 companies exported goods from North Carolina in 2014. Among these, 9,544, or 87.7%, were small firms; they generated 25.8% of North Carolina's \$27.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: North Carolina Employment by Industry, 2014

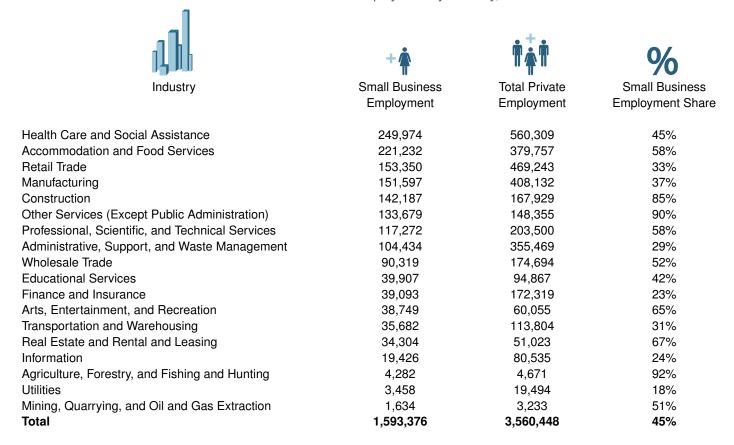


Figure 4: North Carolina Small Business Percent of Employment by County

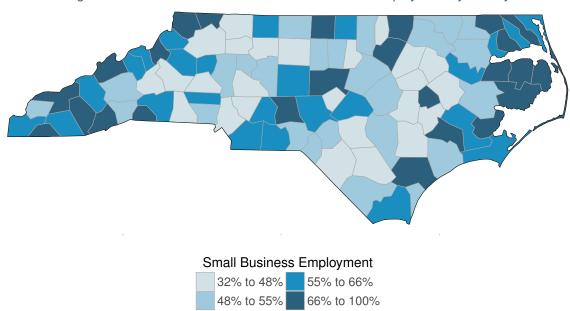
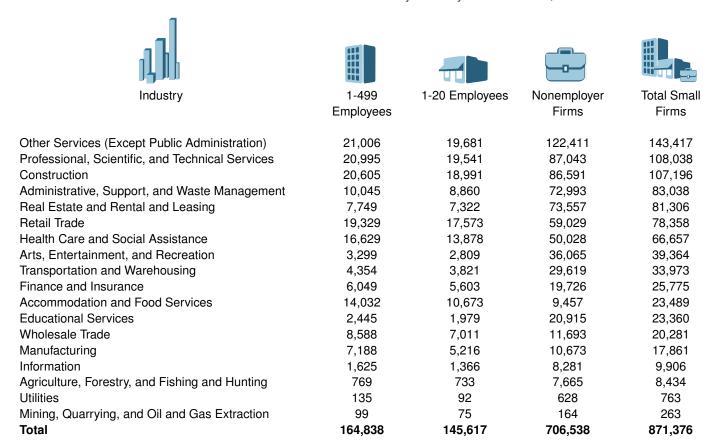


Table 2: North Carolina Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

The Small Business Profiles, source data, and methodology are available at http://go.usa.gov/cfKMd.

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

NORTH DAKOTA



73,021 98.8% Small Businesses of North Dakota Businesses

209,576 58.1% Small Business Employees of North Dakota Employees



EMPLOYMENT 10,985 net new jobs



3,180 minority-owned businesses



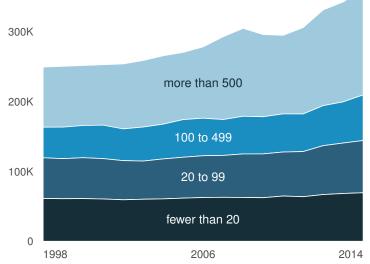
TRADE 82.3%of North Dakota
exporters

OVERALL NORTH DAKOTA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, North Dakota grew at an annual rate of -5.6%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. North Dakota's 2015 growth rate of -2.6% was down from the 2014 rate of 6.7%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 2.9%, up from 2.7% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: North Dakota Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- North Dakota small businesses employed 209,576 people, or 58.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.8%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 1.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 1.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 10,985 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 3,902 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 442 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

The Small Business Profiles are produced by the US Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. Each report incorporates the most up-to-date government data to present a unique snapshot of small businesses. Small businesses are defined as firms employing fewer than 500 employees. Net small business job change, minority small business ownership, and exporter share statistics are based on the 2014 Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS), 2012 Survey of Business Owners (SBO), and 2014 International Trade Administration (ITA) data, respectively.

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 14,604 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$241.8 million) were issued by North Dakota lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$52,392 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$35,779. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: North Dakota Small Business Ownership, 2012

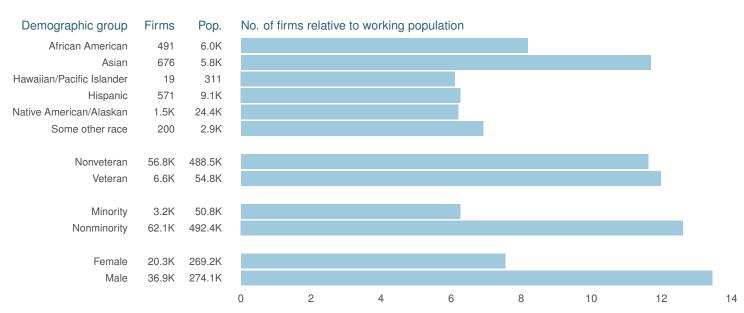
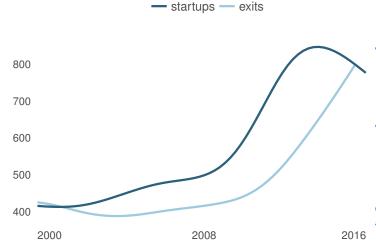


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $20.3K \div 269.2K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: North Dakota Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 723 establishments started up, generating 2,771 new jobs in North Dakota. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 908 establishments exited resulting in 3,593 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

The BLS refers to startups as births and exits as deaths. These terms are distinct from the BLS openings and closings categories. Openings include seasonal re-openings and closings include seasonal shutterings.

• A total of 1,804 companies exported goods from North Dakota in 2014. Among these, 1,484, or 82.3%, were small firms; they generated 23.4% of North Dakota's \$4.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: North Dakota Employment by Industry, 2014

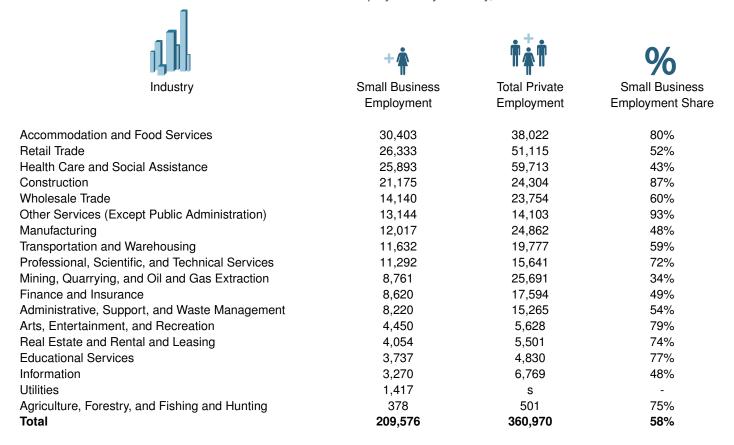
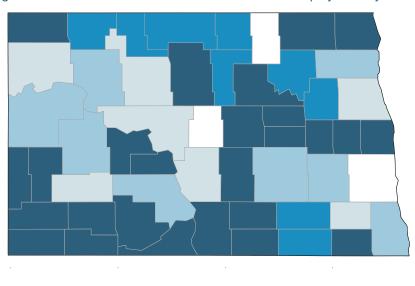


Figure 4: North Dakota Small Business Percent of Employment by County



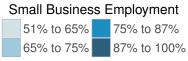
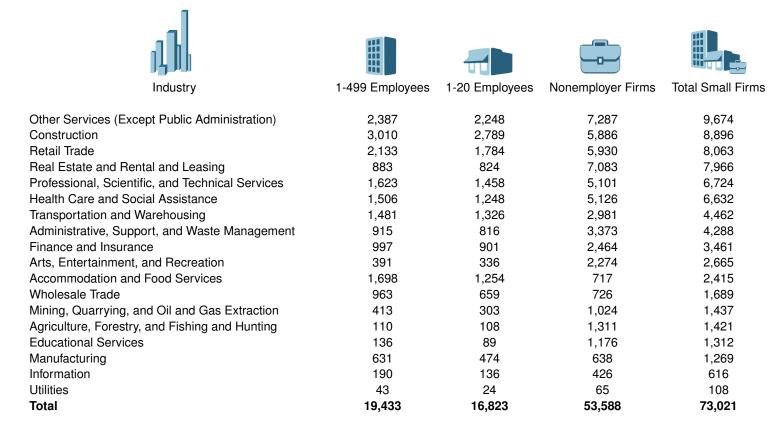


Table 2: North Dakota Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

OHIO



939,317 99.6% Small Businesses of Ohio Businesses

2.1 million 46.0%

Small Business Employees of Ohio Employees



EMPLOYMENT 29,312 net new jobs



122,602 minority-owned businesses



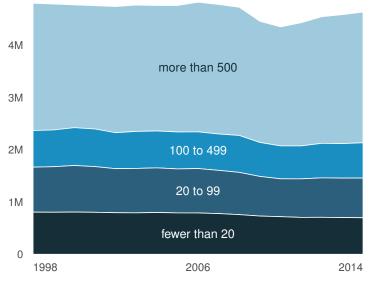
TRADE 89.1% of Ohio exporters

OVERALL OHIO ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Ohio grew at an annual rate of 1.9%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Ohio's 2015 growth rate of 1.8% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.6%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, up from 4.8% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Ohio Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Ohio small businesses employed 2.1 million people, or 46.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.3%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 29,312 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 8,923 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 1,624 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 142,036 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$2.3 billion) were issued by Ohio lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$46,149 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,821. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Ohio Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 81.2K 1.1M Asian 21.7K 154.9K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 468 1.7K Hispanic 16.0K 232.5K Native American/Alaskan 4.6K 17.8K 6.5K Some other race 62.7K 775.3K 8.2M Nonveteran Veteran 91.2K 893.2K Minority 122.6K 1.6M Nonminority 758.6K 7.6M Female 306.7K 4.7M Male 509.2K 4.4M

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $306.7K \div 4.7M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

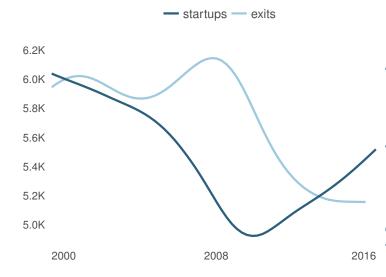
10

5

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Ohio Quarterly Startups and Exits

0



 In the second quarter of 2015, 5,299 establishments started up, generating 23,315 new jobs in Ohio. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)

20

25

15

- In the same period, 5,223 establishments exited resulting in 18,195 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 16,651 companies exported goods from Ohio in 2014. Among these, 14,841, or 89.1%, were small firms; they generated 23.7% of Ohio's \$46.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Ohio Employment by Industry, 2014



Figure 4: Ohio Small Business Percent of Employment by County

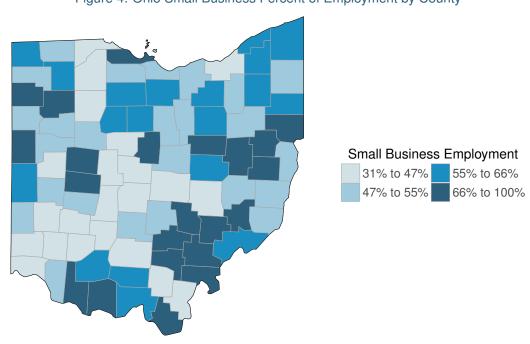
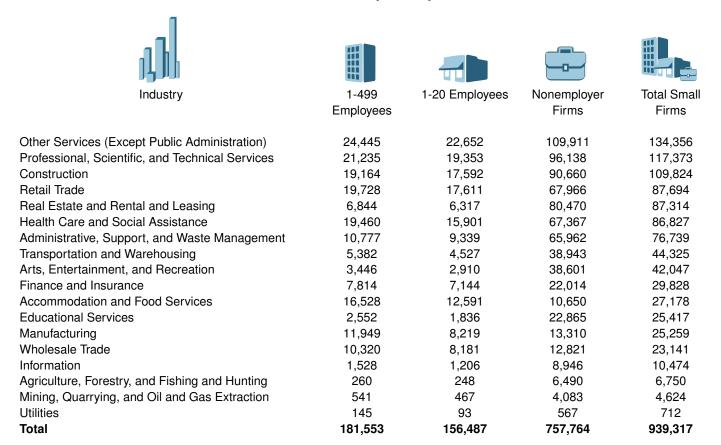


Table 2: Ohio Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

OKLAHOMA



345,839 99.4% Small Businesses of Oklahoma Businesses

709,118 52.1% Small Business Employees of Oklahoma Employees



EMPLOYMENT 10,136 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 64,847minority-owned businesses

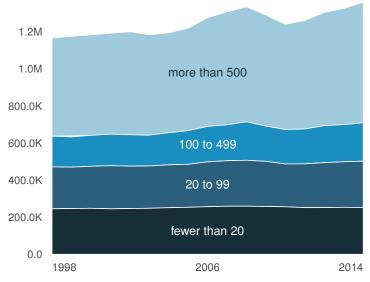


OVERALL OKLAHOMA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Oklahoma grew at an annual rate of -2.7%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Oklahoma's 2015 growth rate of 2.2% was down from the 2014 rate of 3.9%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.1%, up from 4.1% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Oklahoma Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Oklahoma small businesses employed 709,118 people, or 52.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 2.3%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 1.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 10,136 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 3,020 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 134 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 49,945 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$734.8 million) were issued by Oklahoma lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$45,655 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,607. (Source: ACS)

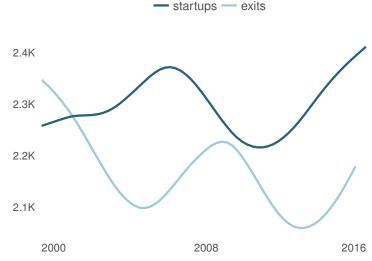
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Oklahoma Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 13.9K 203.4K Asian 9.6K 52.6K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 277 3.1K Hispanic 14.6K 210.8K Native American/Alaskan 27.4K 186.0K Some other race 6.2K 63.1K 273.0K 2.6M Nonveteran Veteran 36.2K 322.0K Minority 64.8K 809.8K Nonminority 248.5K 2.1M Female 105.1K 1.5M Male 173.9K 1.4M 5 10 15

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $105.1K \div 1.5M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Oklahoma Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,354 establishments started up, generating 9,816 new jobs in Oklahoma. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,545 establishments exited resulting in 9,058 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 3,288 companies exported goods from Oklahoma in 2014. Among these, 2,778, or 84.5%, were small firms; they generated 28.1% of Oklahoma's \$5.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Oklahoma Employment by Industry, 2014

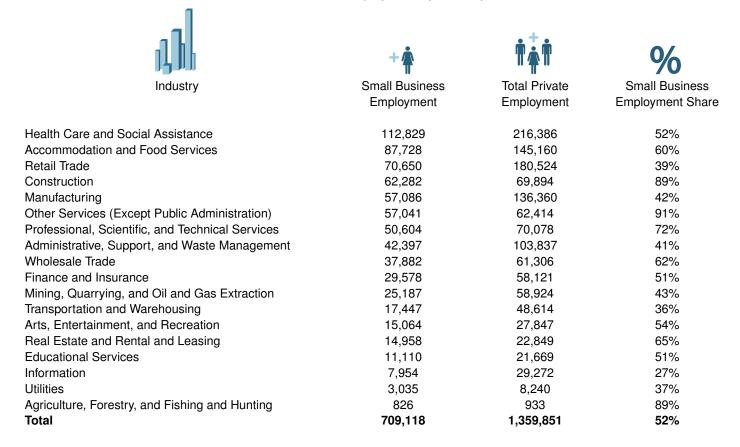


Figure 4: Oklahoma Small Business Percent of Employment by County

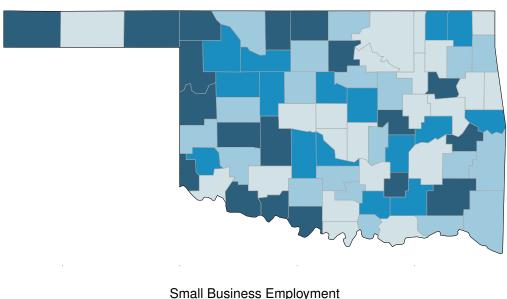
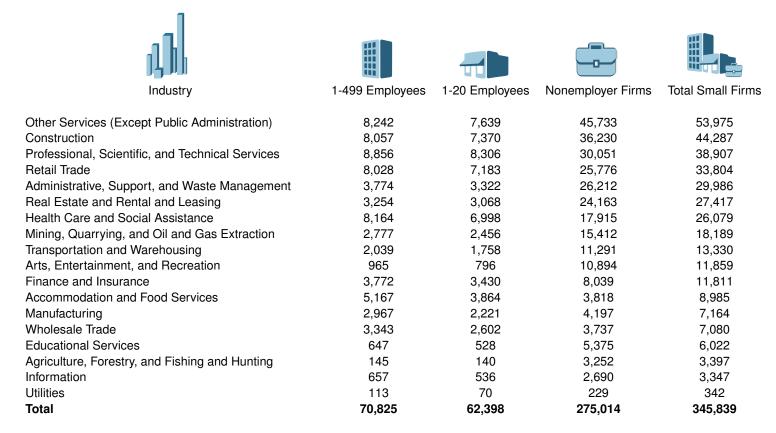


Table 2: Oklahoma Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

OREGON



357,408 99.4% Small Businesses of Oregon Businesses

801,666 55.5% Small Business Employees of Oregon Employees



30,356 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 41,440 minority-owned businesses



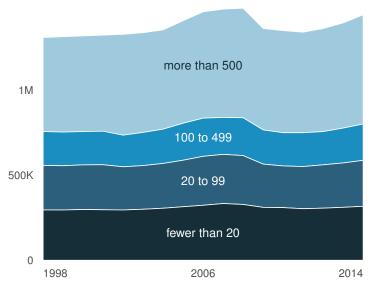
TRADE 88.6% of Oregon exporters

OVERALL OREGON ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Oregon grew at an annual rate of 1.8%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Oregon's 2015 growth rate of 4.9% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.3%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.0%, down from 5.5% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Oregon Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Oregon small businesses employed 801,666 people, or 55.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 5.0%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.9%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.0% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 30,356 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 6,695 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 2,916 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 77,935 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$997.5 million) were issued by Oregon lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,147 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,672. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Oregon Small Business Ownership, 2012

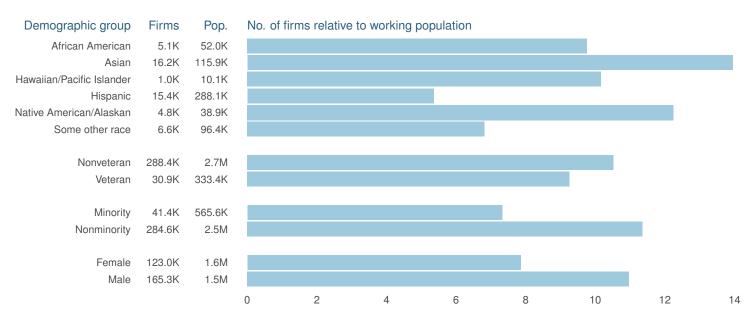
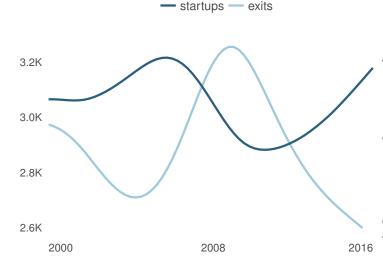


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $123.0K \div 1.6M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Oregon Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,937 establishments started up, generating 9,605 new jobs in Oregon. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,702 establishments exited resulting in 8,398 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 6,084 companies exported goods from Oregon in 2014. Among these, 5,390, or 88.6%, were small firms; they generated 30.0% of Oregon's \$19.6 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Oregon Employment by Industry, 2014

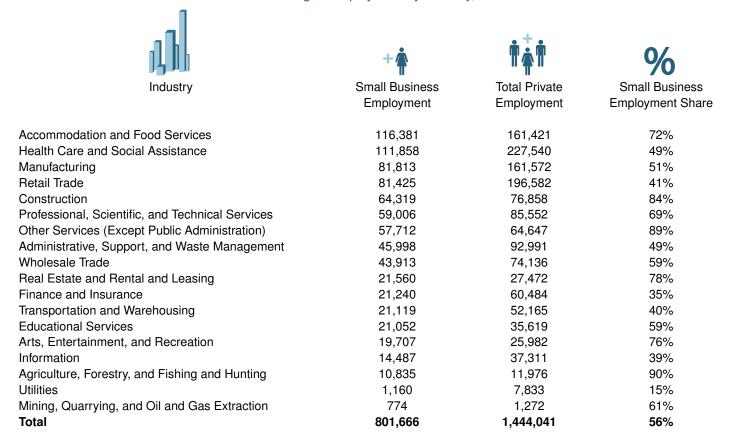


Figure 4: Oregon Small Business Percent of Employment by County

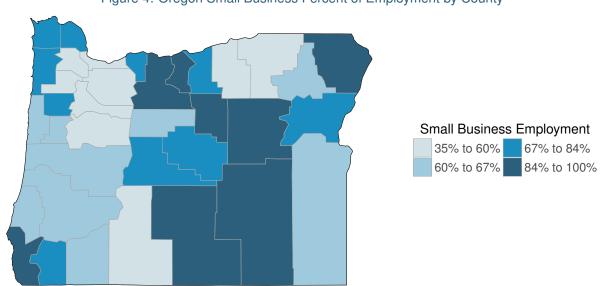
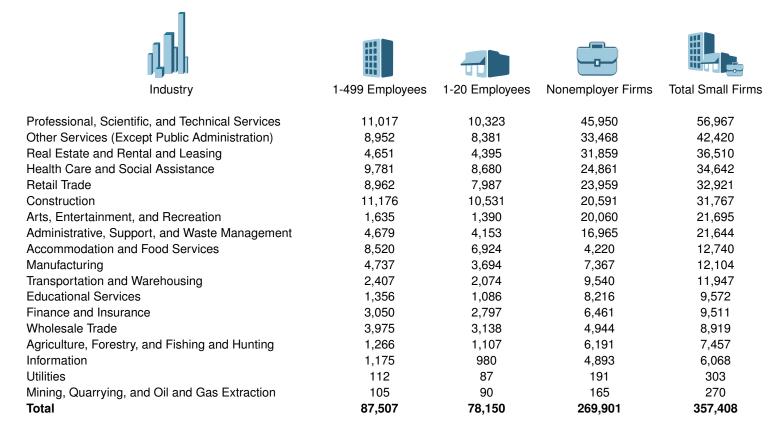


Table 2: Oregon Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

PENNSYLVANIA



1.0 million 99.6%

Small Businesses of Pennsylvania Businesses

2.5 million 46.8%

Small Business Employees of Pennsylvania Employees



EMPLOYMENT 29,846net new jobs



131,462 minority-owned businesses



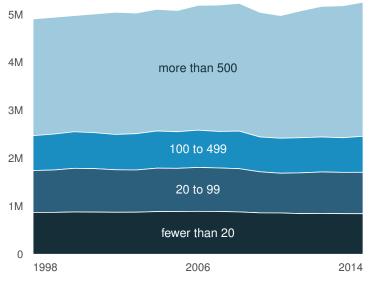
TRADE 89.1% of Pennsylvania exporters

OVERALL PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Pennsylvania grew at an annual rate of 0.5%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Pennsylvania's 2015 growth rate of 2.8% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.7%, up from 4.7% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Pennsylvania Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Pennsylvania small businesses employed 2.5 million people, or 46.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.4%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 29,846 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 13,291 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 1,660 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 178,413 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$3.1 billion) were issued by Pennsylvania lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$50,720 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$24,797. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

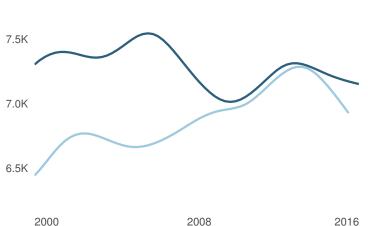
BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Pennsylvania Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 56.7K 1.0M 39.6K 278.4K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 513 3.0K Hispanic 34.8K 489.6K Native American/Alaskan 3.8K 15.0K Some other race 16.2K 172.2K 836.9K 9.3M Nonveteran Veteran 97.9K 981.9K Minority 131.5K 1.9M Nonminority 817.9K 8.4M Female 304.7K 5.3M Male 578.5K 4.9M 5 10 15 20 25

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $304.7K \div 5.3M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Pennsylvania Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 6,741 establishments started up, generating 23,946 new jobs in Pennsylvania. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 6,267 establishments exited resulting in 20,448 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 15,758 companies exported goods from Pennsylvania in 2014. Among these, 14,039, or 89.1%, were small firms; they generated 32.2% of Pennsylvania's \$36.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Pennsylvania Employment by Industry, 2014

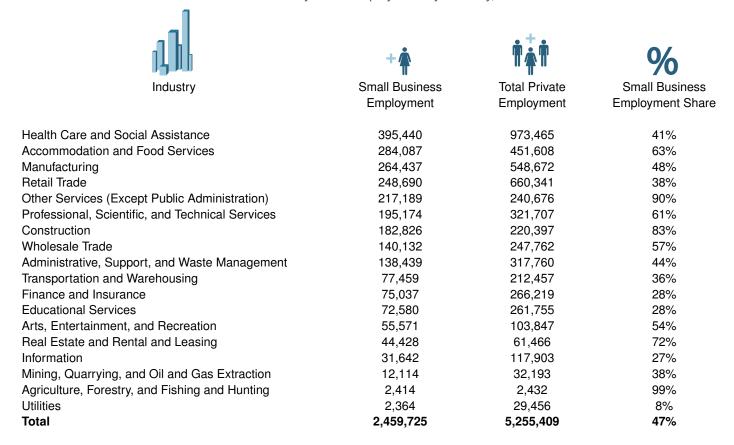
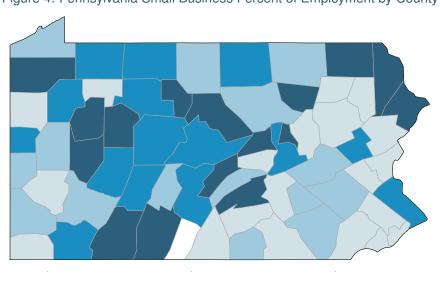


Figure 4: Pennsylvania Small Business Percent of Employment by County



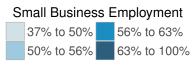
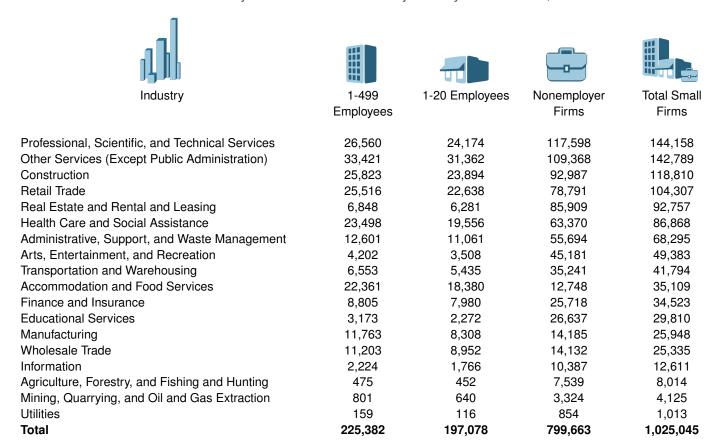


Table 2: Pennsylvania Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

RHODE ISLAND



98,134 98.9% Small Businesses of Rhode Island Businesses

225,671 53.5% Small Business Employees of Rhode Island Employees



EMPLOYMENT2,958
net new jobs



14,729 minority-owned businesses



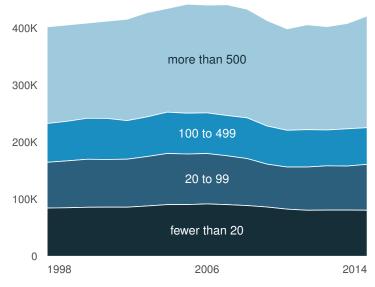
TRADE 88.2% of Rhode Island exporters

OVERALL RHODE ISLAND ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Rhode Island grew at an annual rate of 0.2%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Rhode Island's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.0%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.3%, down from 5.4% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Rhode Island Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Rhode Island small businesses employed 225,671 people, or 53.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.8%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.0%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.2% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 2,958 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 50 to 99 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,017 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 308 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 15,478 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$224.4 million) were issued by Rhode Island lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$48,431 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$26,331. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Rhode Island Small Business Ownership, 2012

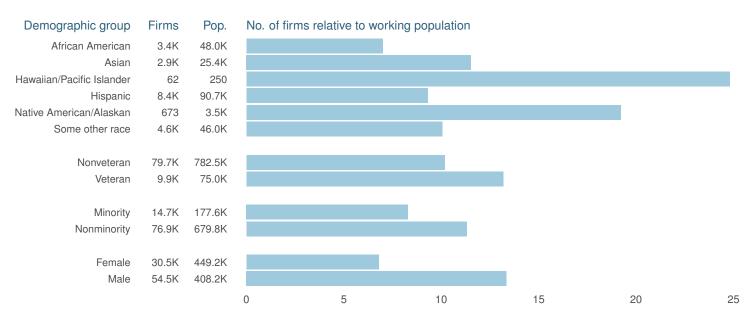
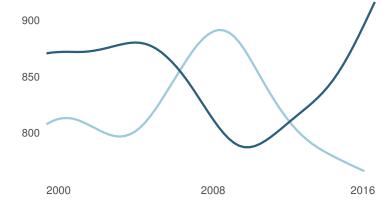


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or 30.5K ÷ 449.2K × 100. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Rhode Island Quarterly Startups and Exits

startups — exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 937 establishments started up, generating 2,438 new jobs in Rhode Island. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 837 establishments exited resulting in 2,336 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 1,849 companies exported goods from Rhode Island in 2014. Among these, 1,631, or 88.2%, were small firms; they generated 61.0% of Rhode Island's \$2.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Rhode Island Employment by Industry, 2014

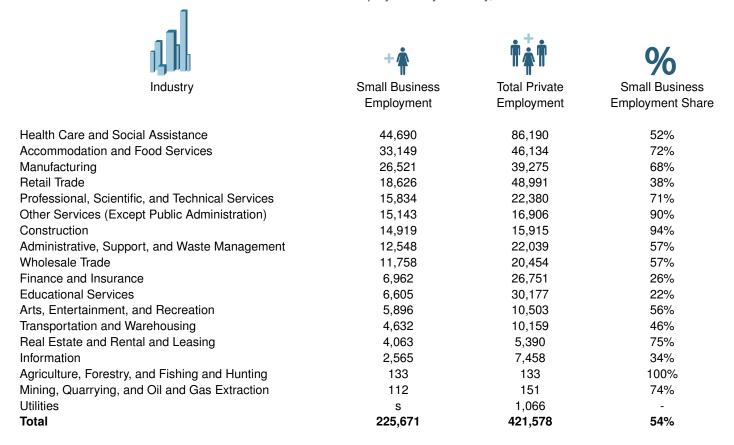


Figure 4: Rhode Island Small Business Percent of Employment by County

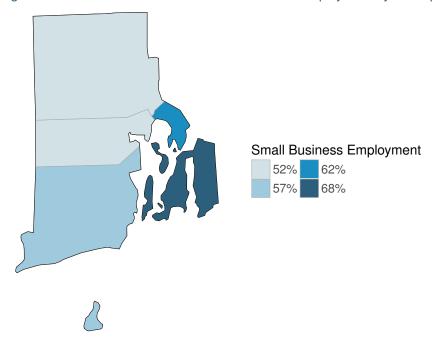
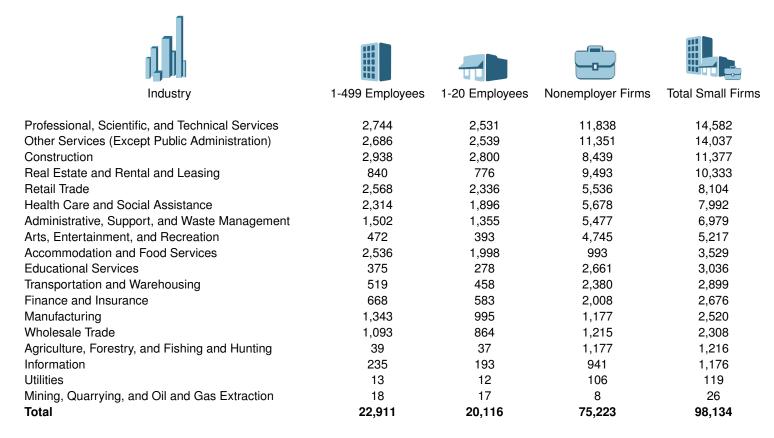


Table 2: Rhode Island Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

SOUTH CAROLINA



395,068 99.4% Small Businesses of South Carolina Businesses

758,318 46.9% Small Business Employees of South Carolina Employees



EMPLOYMENT 17,129 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 83,201minority-owned businesses



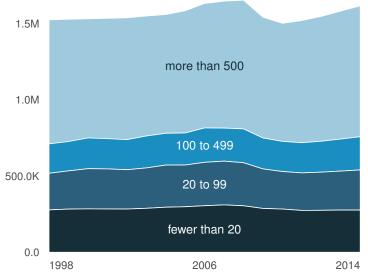
TRADE 85.0% of South Carolina exporters

OVERALL SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, South Carolina grew at an annual rate of 1.4%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. South Carolina's 2015 growth rate of 2.5% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.4%, down from 5.5% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: South Carolina Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- South Carolina small businesses employed 758,318 people, or 46.9% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.0%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.2%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 17,129 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 4,682 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 917 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 57,877 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$850.3 million) were issued by South Carolina lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$44,489 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$20,499. (Source: ACS)

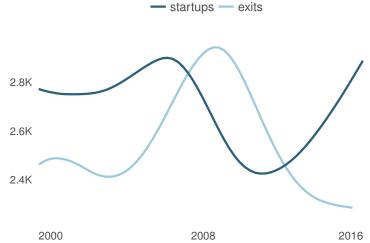
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: South Carolina Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 61.9K 985.0K Asian 9.5K 46.2K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 191 1.3K Hispanic 10.3K 157.7K Native American/Alaskan 2.4K 12.1K Some other race 3.6K 51.8K 302.6K 3.3M Nonveteran Veteran 47.9K 396.9K Minority 83.2K 1.2M Nonminority 275.7K 2.4M 131.8K 1.9M Female Male 201.9K 1.8M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $131.8K \div 1.9M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: South Carolina Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 3,017 establishments started up, generating 10,742 new jobs in South Carolina. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,561 establishments exited resulting in 7,630 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 6,162 companies exported goods from South Carolina in 2014. Among these, 5,240, or 85.0%, were small firms; they generated 12.1% of South Carolina's \$28.2 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: South Carolina Employment by Industry, 2014

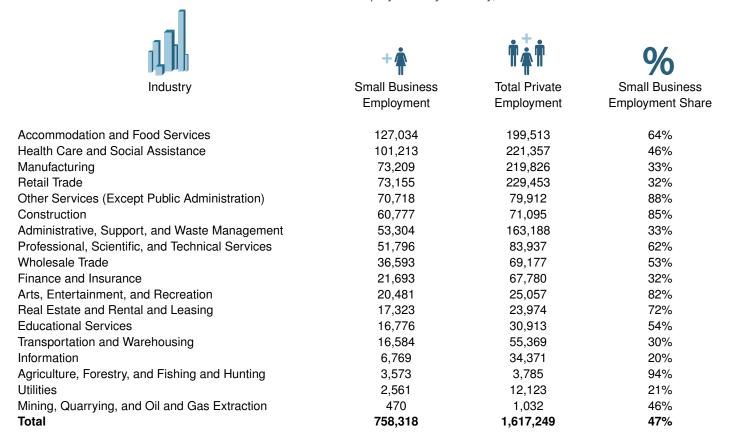


Figure 4: South Carolina Small Business Percent of Employment by County

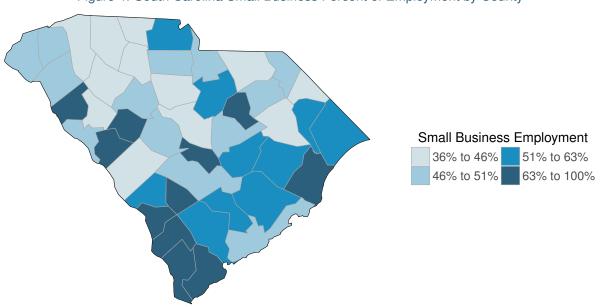
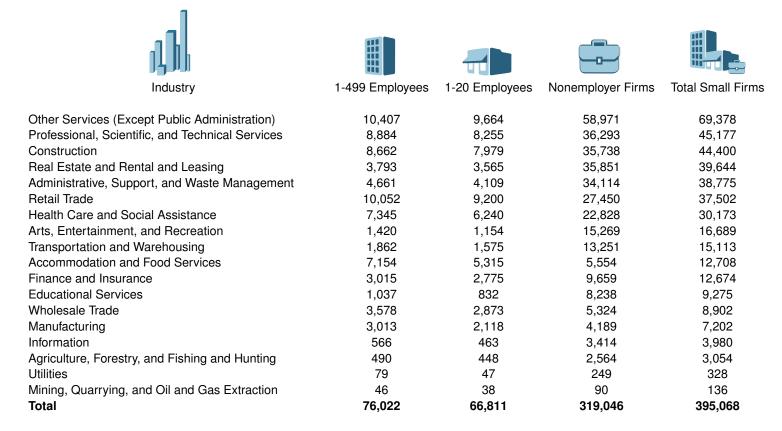


Table 2: South Carolina Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

SOUTH DAKOTA



84,440 99.0% Small Businesses of South Dakota Businesses

207,088 59.5% Small Business Employees of South Dakota Employees



EMPLOYMENT 5,431 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 4,096minority-owned businesses



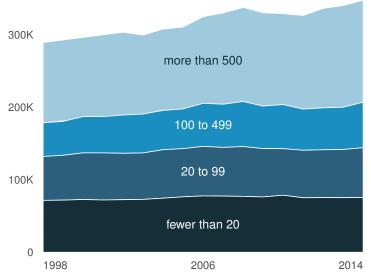
TRADE74.8%
of South Dakota
exporters

OVERALL SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, South Dakota grew at an annual rate of -1.0%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. South Dakota's 2015 growth rate of 2.6% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.7%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 2.7%, down from 2.9% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: South Dakota Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- South Dakota small businesses employed 207,088 people, or 59.5% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.9%. This was below the previous year's increase of 1.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 1.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,431 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 2,496 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which lost 169 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 14,222 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$256.4 million) were issued by South Dakota lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$43,594 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$31,236. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: South Dakota Small Business Ownership, 2012

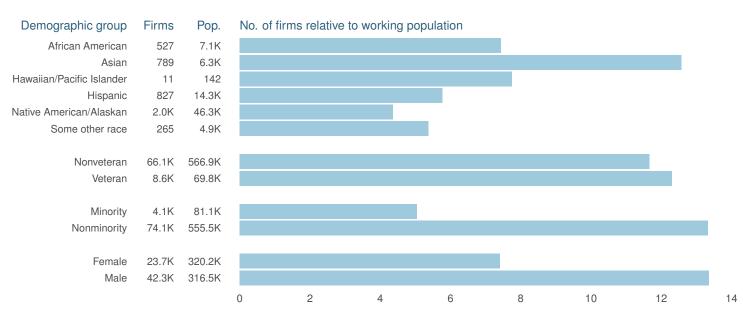
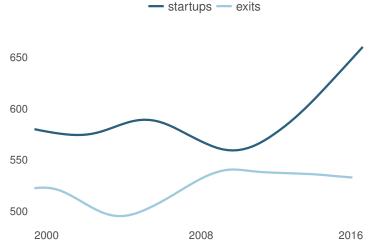


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $23.7K \div 320.2K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: South Dakota Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 643 establishments started up, generating 2,009 new jobs in South Dakota. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 528 establishments exited resulting in 1,470 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 982 companies exported goods from South Dakota in 2014. Among these, 735, or 74.8%, were small firms; they generated 32.2% of South Dakota's \$1.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: South Dakota Employment by Industry, 2014

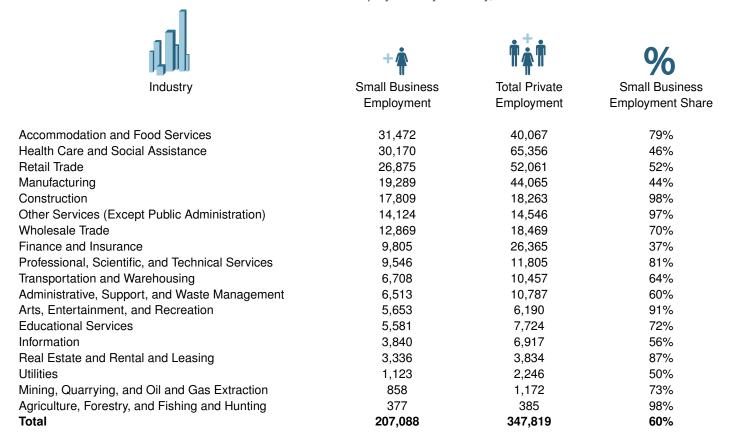


Figure 4: South Dakota Small Business Percent of Employment by County

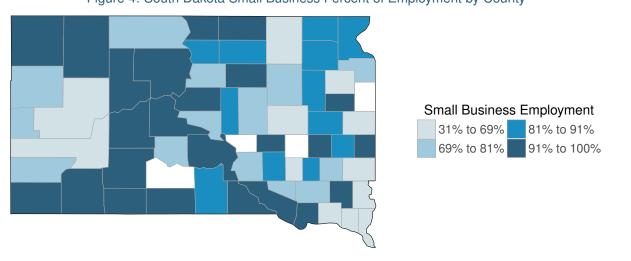
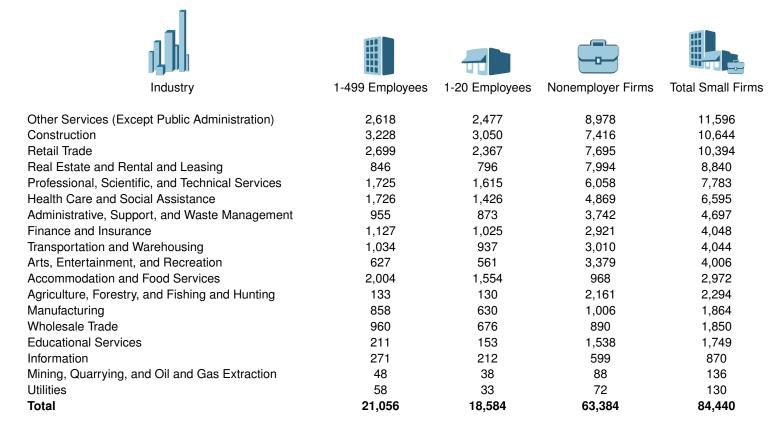


Table 2: South Dakota Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

TENNESSEE



580,453 99.5%

Small Businesses of Tennessee Businesses 1.1 million 42.9%

Small Business Employees of Tennessee Employees



EMPLOYMENT 25.067 net new jobs



DIVERSITY 105,187 minority-owned businesses

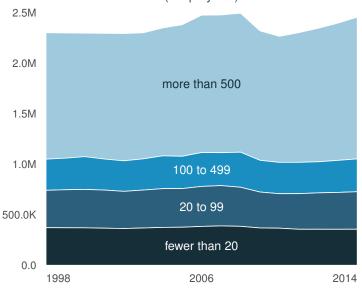


OVERALL TENNESSEE ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Tennessee grew at an annual rate of 1.7%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Tennessee's 2015 growth rate of 2.7% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.7%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.8%, down from 5.6% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Tennessee Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Tennessee small businesses employed 1.1 million people, or 42.9% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 5.0%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 25,067 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 7,267 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 278 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 69,897 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$960.4 million) were issued by Tennessee lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$50,778 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,410. (Source: ACS)

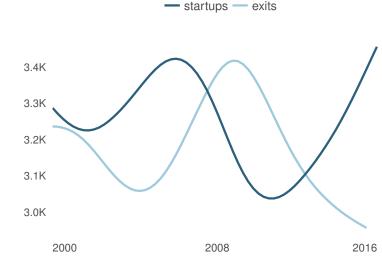
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Tennessee Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** No. of firms relative to working population African American 73.7K 796.8K Asian 14.3K 72.6K Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 276 2.0K Hispanic 13.7K 188.4K Native American/Alaskan 3.9K 13.1K Some other race 6.3K 59.4K 468.7K 4.5M Nonveteran Veteran 59.3K 494.0K Minority 105.2K 1.1M Nonminority 433.3K 3.9M Female 195.6K 2.6M Male 301.5K 2.4M 5 10 15 20 25 30

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $195.6K \div 2.6M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Tennessee Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 3,424 establishments started up, generating 14,071 new jobs in Tennessee. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 3,194 establishments exited resulting in 11,826 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 7,326 companies exported goods from Tennessee in 2014. Among these, 6,091, or 83.1%, were small firms; they generated 15.9% of Tennessee's \$31.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Tennessee Employment by Industry, 2014



Figure 4: Tennessee Small Business Percent of Employment by County

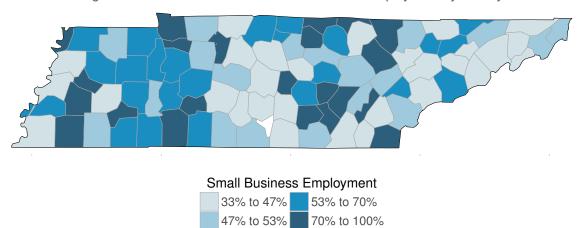
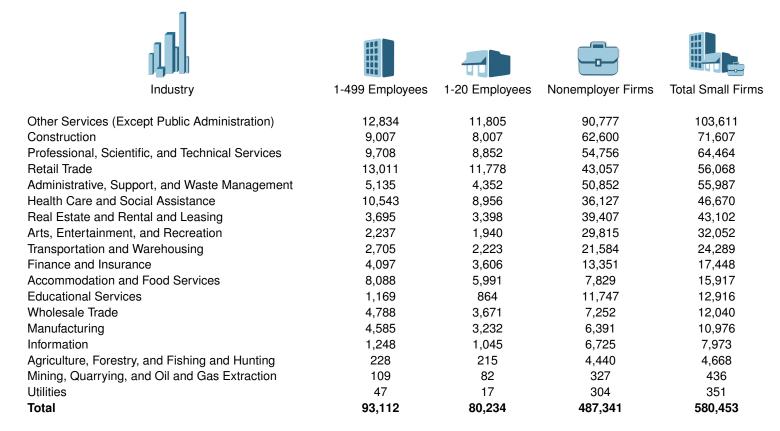


Table 2: Tennessee Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

TEXAS



2.6 million 99.8%

Small Businesses of Texas Businesses

4.6 million 45.9% Small Business Employees of Texas Employees



EMPLOYMENT 178,892 net new jobs



1.1 million minority-owned businesses

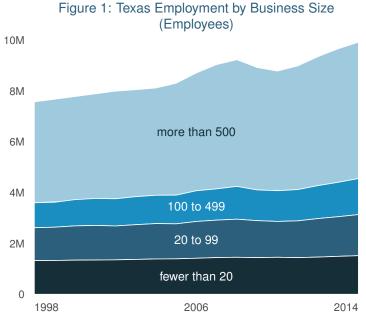


TRADE
93.1%
of Texas exporters

OVERALL TEXAS ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Texas grew at an annual rate of -0.8%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Texas's 2015 growth rate of 4.8% was unchanged from the 2014 rate of 4.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.6%, unchanged from 4.6% at the close of 2015. This was equal to the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT



- Texas small businesses employed 4.6 million people, or 45.9% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 2.1%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.5% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 178,892 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 100 to 249 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 35,199 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 5 to 9 employees, which added 16,810 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 421,254 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$6.2 billion) were issued by Texas lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$51,859 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,181. (Source: ACS)

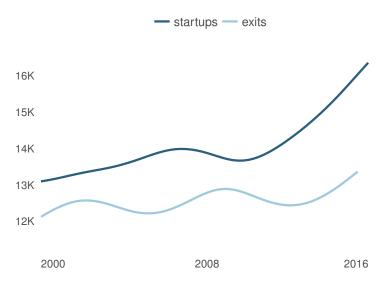
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Texas Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 217.3K 2.2M 155.7K 764.4K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 2.2K 15.8K Hispanic 687.5K 6.5M Native American/Alaskan 22.2K 97.6K Some other race 189.3K 1.3M 2.1M 17.5M Nonveteran Veteran 213.4K 1.6M Minority 1.1M 9.7M Nonminority 1.2M 9.4M Female 866.5K 9.7M Male 1.3M 9.4M 5 10 15 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $866.5K \div 9.7M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Texas Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 16,545 establishments started up, generating 69,598 new jobs in Texas. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 14,660 establishments exited resulting in 58,635 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 41,881 companies exported goods from Texas in 2014. Among these, 39,005, or 93.1%, were small firms; they generated 37.6% of Texas's \$270.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Texas Employment by Industry, 2014

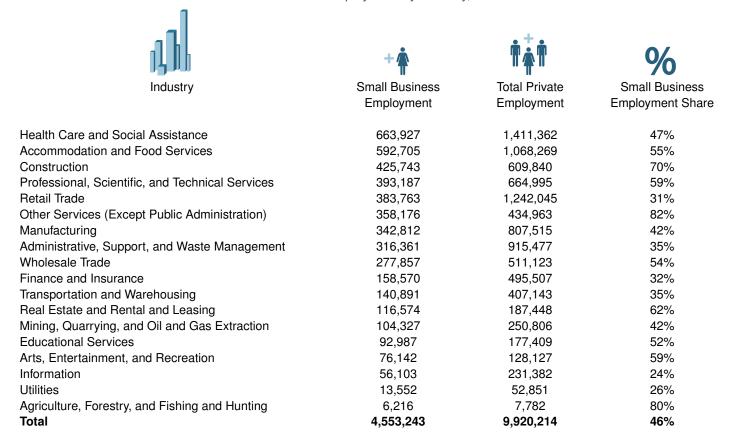


Figure 4: Texas Small Business Percent of Employment by County

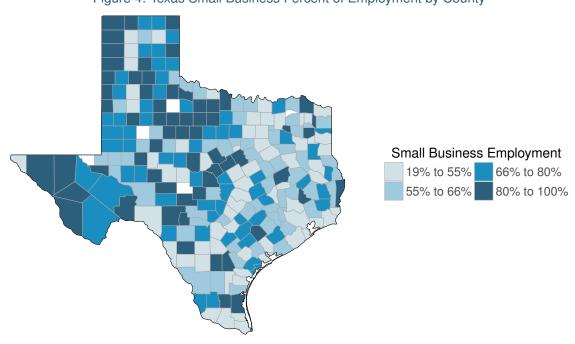
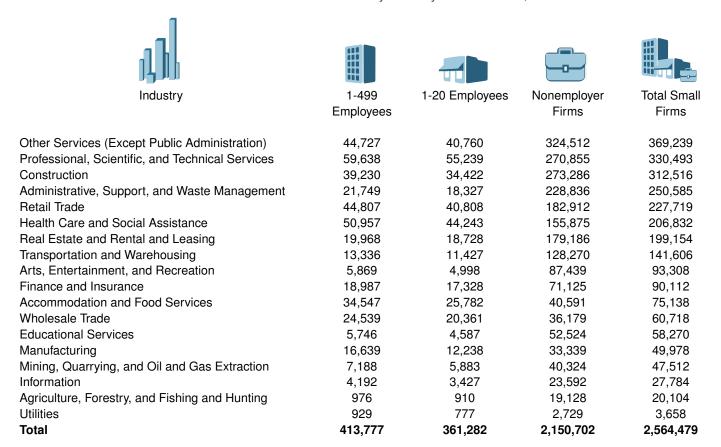


Table 2: Texas Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

UTAH



268,872 99.3% Small Businesses of Utah Businesses

540,268 47.1% Small Business Employees of Utah Employees



EMPLOYMENT 28,589net new jobs



DIVERSITY24,406
minority-owned
businesses



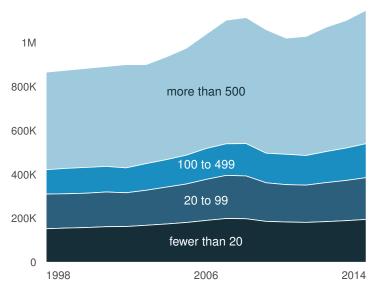
TRADE85.6%
of Utah exporters

OVERALL UTAH ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Utah grew at an annual rate of 3.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Utah's 2015 growth rate of 3.4% was up from the 2014 rate of 3.1%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.1%, down from 3.4% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Utah Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Utah small businesses employed 540,268 people, or 47.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 3.2%. This was above the previous year's increase of 2.4%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 28,589 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 7,130 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 10 to 19 employees, which added 2,441 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 57,104 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$848.5 million) were issued by Utah lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,214 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$18,200. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Utah Small Business Ownership, 2012

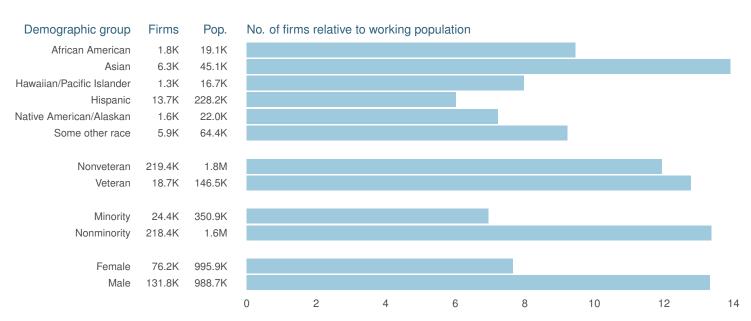
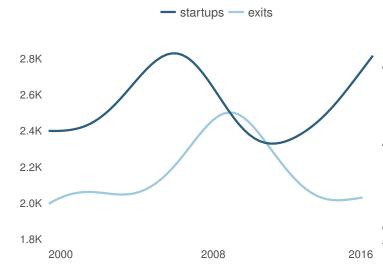


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 8 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or 76.2K ÷995.9K × 100. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Utah Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 2,797 establishments started up, generating 8,423 new jobs in Utah. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 2,326 establishments exited resulting in 6,151 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 3,544 companies exported goods from Utah in 2014. Among these, 3,033, or 85.6%, were small firms; they generated 33.9% of Utah's \$11.0 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Utah Employment by Industry, 2014

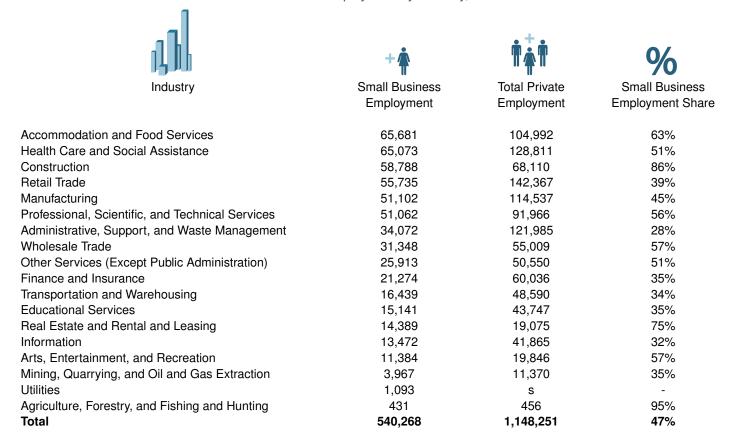


Figure 4: Utah Small Business Percent of Employment by County

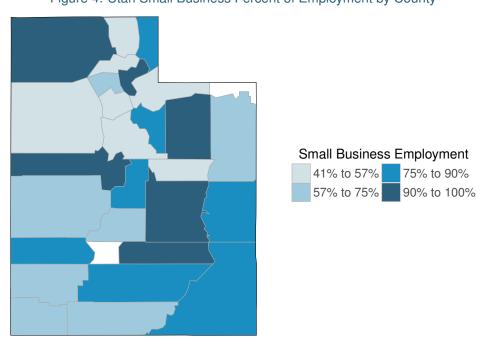
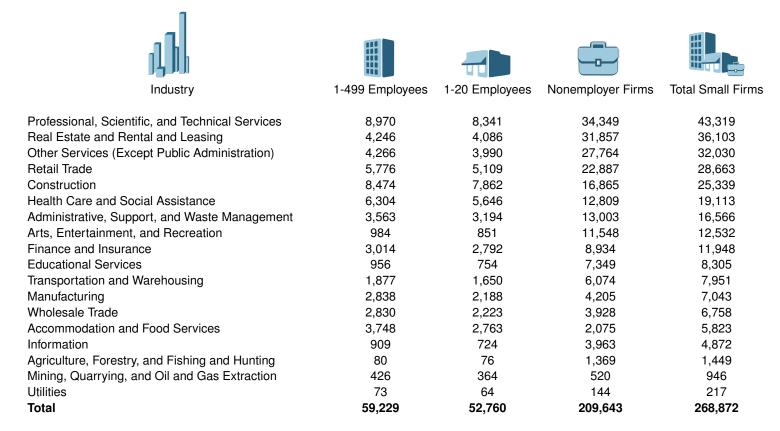


Table 2: Utah Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH



77,543 Small Businesses99.1% of Vermont Businesses

156,243 59.8% Small Business Employees of Vermont Employees



EMPLOYMENT2,124
net new jobs



DIVERSITY2,350
minority-owned businesses

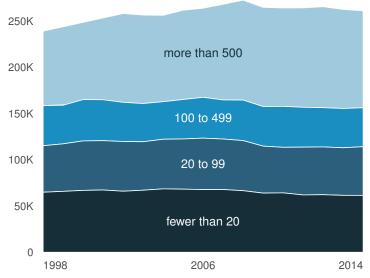


OVERALL VERMONT ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Vermont grew at an annual rate of 1.4%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Vermont's 2015 growth rate of 0.4% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 3.2%, down from 3.5% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Vermont Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Vermont small businesses employed 156,243 people, or 59.8% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.9%. This was above the previous year's decrease of 0.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.9% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 2,124 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 986 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 100 to 249 employees, which lost 192 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 10,354 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$147.7 million) were issued by Vermont lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$45,828 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,499. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Vermont Small Business Ownership, 2012

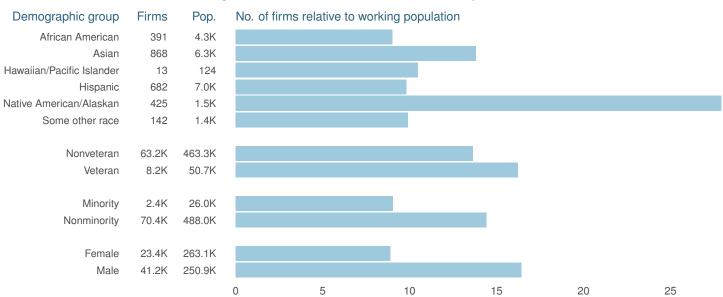
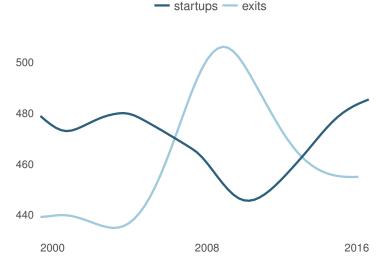


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $23.4K \div 263.1K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Vermont Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 476 establishments started up, generating 1,217 new jobs in Vermont. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 494 establishments exited resulting in 1,423 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 1,282 companies exported goods from Vermont in 2014. Among these, 1,086, or 84.7%, were small firms; they generated 18.4% of Vermont's \$3.5 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Vermont Employment by Industry, 2014

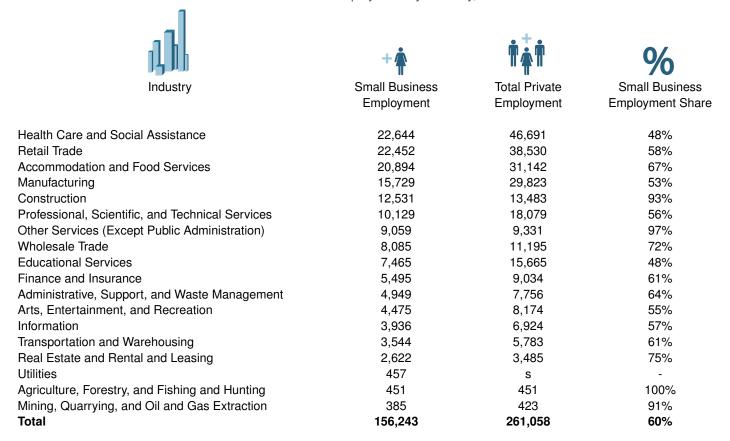


Figure 4: Vermont Small Business Percent of Employment by County

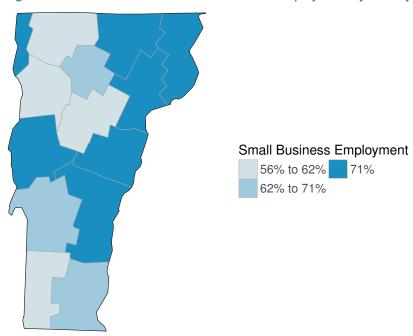
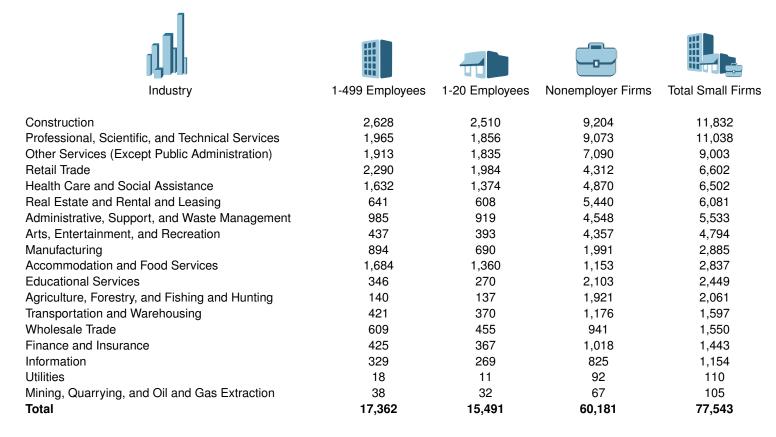


Table 2: Vermont Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

VIRGINIA



706,626 99.5% Small Businesses of Virginia Businesses

1.5 million 47.0%

Small Business Employees of Virginia Employees



33,908 net new jobs



184,956 minority-owned businesses



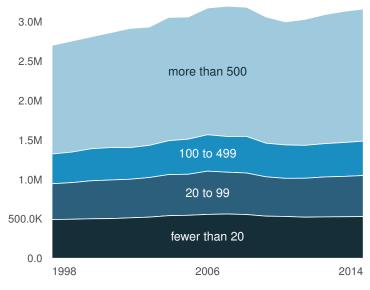
TRADE 86.1%of Virginia exporters

OVERALL VIRGINIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Virginia grew at an annual rate of 0.6%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Virginia's 2015 growth rate of 2.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 0.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.2%, unchanged from 4.2% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Virginia Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Virginia small businesses employed 1.5 million people, or 47.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 0.5%. This was below the previous year's increase of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 33,908 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 8,069 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 1,055 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 119,426 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.7 billion) were issued by Virginia lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$51,611 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,275. (Source: ACS)

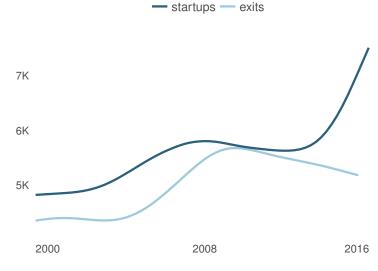
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Virginia Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 80.1K 1.2M 58.3K 351.5K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 606 4.2K Hispanic 43.8K 445.7K Native American/Alaskan 4.4K 20.8K Some other race 17.7K 134.1K 547.7K 5.6M Nonveteran Veteran 76.3K 734.2K Minority 185.0K 2.1M Nonminority 449.3K 4.3M Female 236.2K 3.3M Male 352.2K 3.1M 5 10 20

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $236.2K \div 3.3M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Virginia Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 6,673 establishments started up, generating 22,415 new jobs in Virginia. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 5,242 establishments exited resulting in 17,518 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 7,704 companies exported goods from Virginia in 2014. Among these, 6,630, or 86.1%, were small firms; they generated 30.1% of Virginia's \$17.9 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Virginia Employment by Industry, 2014

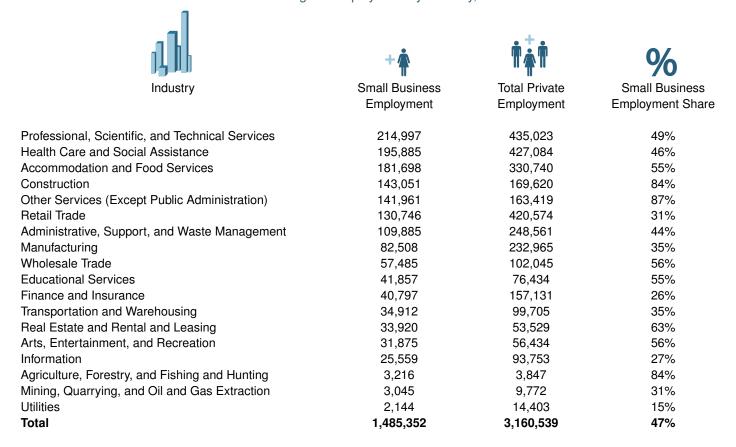
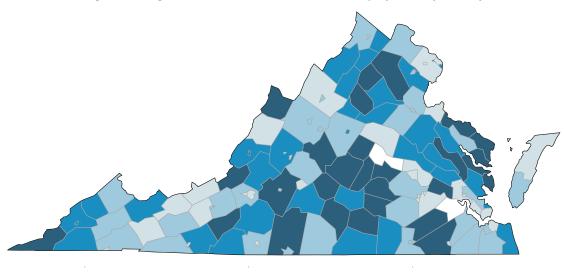


Figure 4: Virginia Small Business Percent of Employment by County



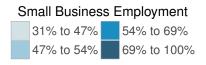
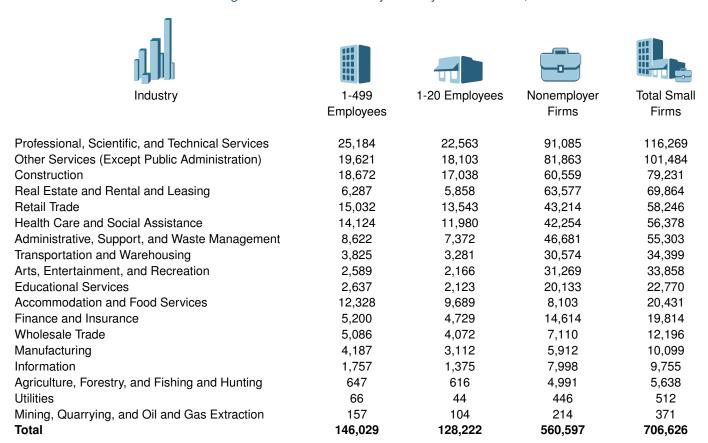


Table 2: Virginia Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

WASHINGTON



574,455 99.5% Small Businesses of Washington Businesses

1.3 million 51.4%

Small Business Employees of Washington Employees



EMPLOYMENT 42,672 net new jobs



DIVERSITY92,772
minority-owned
businesses



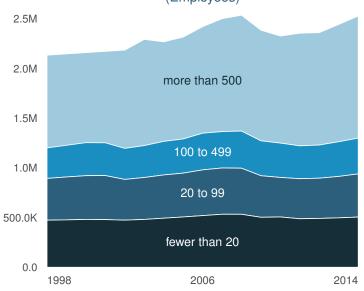
TRADE 89.7%of Washington exporters

OVERALL WASHINGTON ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Washington grew at an annual rate of 2.3%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Washington's 2015 growth rate of 3.0% was up from the 2014 rate of 2.8%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 5.3%, down from 5.8% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Washington Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Washington small businesses employed 1.3 million people, or 51.4% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 4.1%. This was above the previous year's increase of 1.6%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 3.1% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 42,672 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 8,330 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 250 to 499 employees, which added 2,548 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 118,364 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$1.5 billion) were issued by Washington lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,518 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$23,478. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Washington Small Business Ownership, 2012

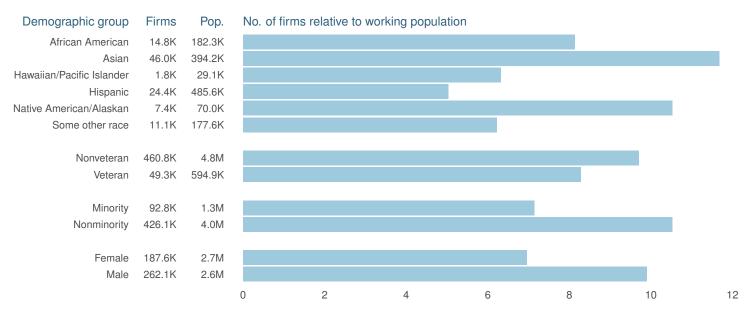
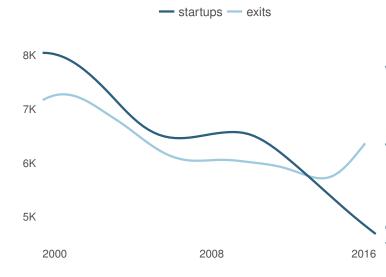


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 7 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $187.6K \div 2.7M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Washington Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 4,966 establishments started up, generating 16,830 new jobs in Washington. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 6,747 establishments exited resulting in 16,740 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 12,656 companies exported goods from Washington in 2014. Among these, 11,352, or 89.7%, were small firms; they generated 20.3% of Washington's \$84.1 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Washington Employment by Industry, 2014

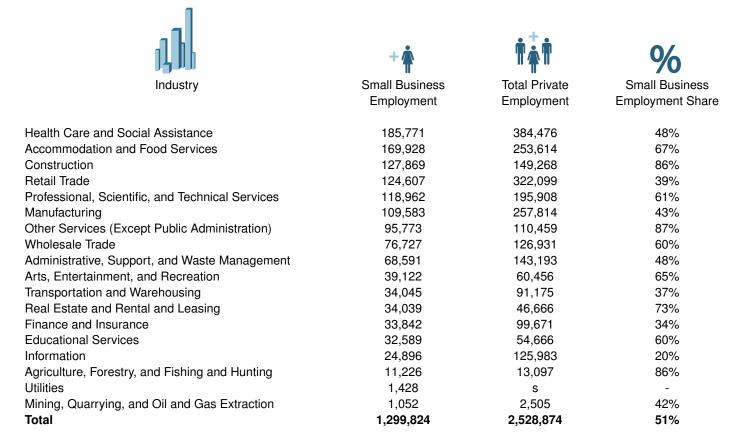
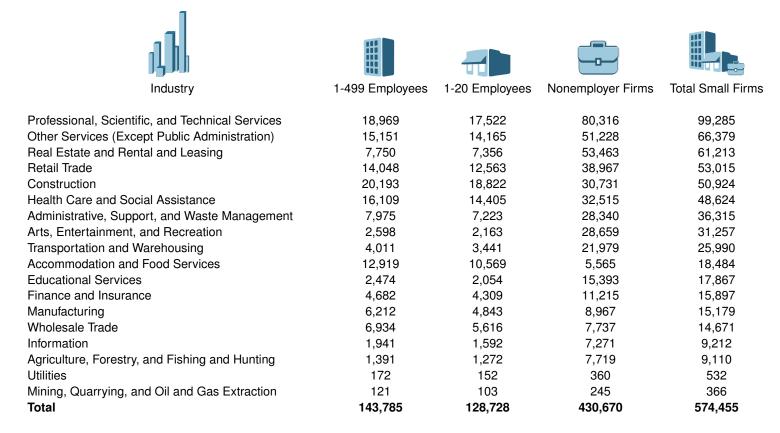


Figure 4: Washington Small Business Percent of Employment by County



Table 2: Washington Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

WEST VIRGINIA



115,673 98.9% Small Businesses of West Virginia Businesses

288,211 50.1% Small Business Employees of West Virginia Employees



2,872 net jobs lost



5,769minority-owned businesses



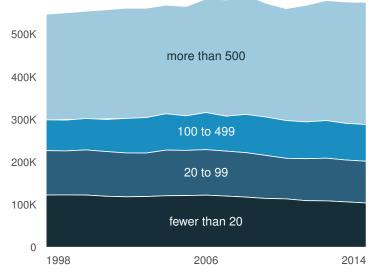
TRADE76.0%
of West Virginia
exporters

OVERALL WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, West Virginia grew at an annual rate of -0.8%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. West Virginia's 2015 growth rate of 1.4% was up from the 2014 rate of 1.0%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 6.0%, down from 6.2% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: West Virginia Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- West Virginia small businesses employed 288,211 people, or 50.1% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.7%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.3%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.3% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses lost 2,872 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 978 net jobs. The largest losses were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which lost 1,635 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 16,152 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$254.6 million) were issued by West Virginia lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$41,821 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$19,317. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: West Virginia Small Business Ownership, 2012

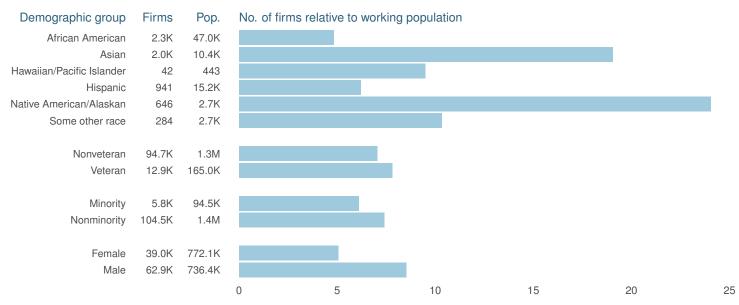
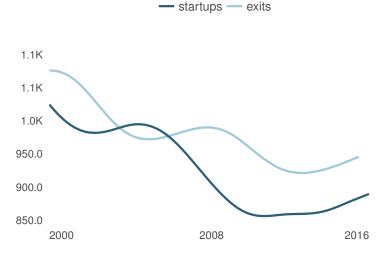


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 5 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $39.0K \div 772.1K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: West Virginia Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 823 establishments started up, generating 3,400 new jobs in West Virginia. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 951 establishments exited resulting in 3,372 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 1,098 companies exported goods from West Virginia in 2014. Among these, 834, or 76.0%, were small firms; they generated 46.1% of West Virginia's \$7.1 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: West Virginia Employment by Industry, 2014

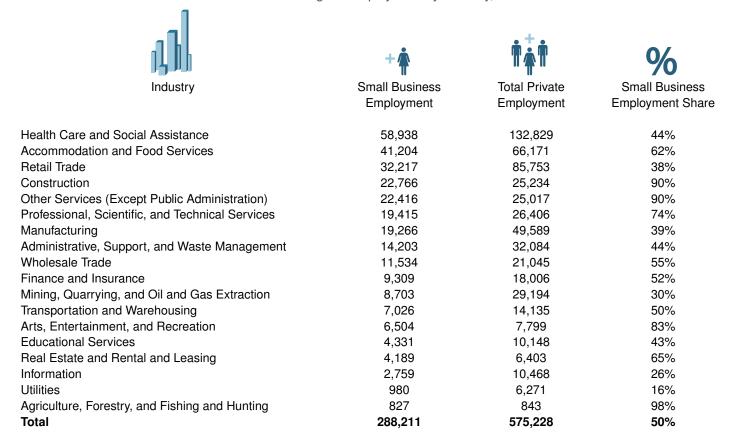


Figure 4: West Virginia Small Business Percent of Employment by County

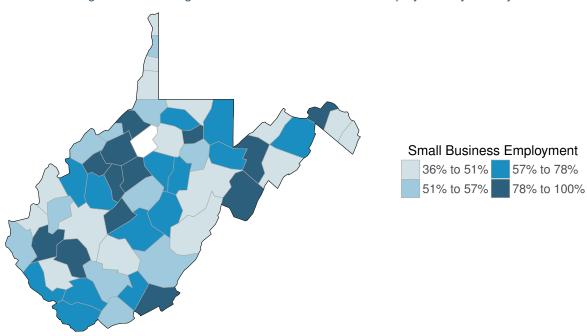
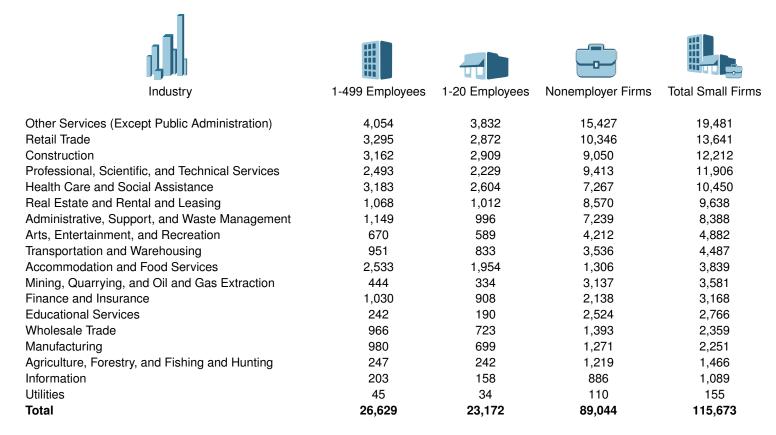


Table 2: West Virginia Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

WISCONSIN



445,445 99.4% Small Businesses of Wisconsin Businesses

1.2 million 50.2%

Small Business Employees of Wisconsin Employees



30,039 net new jobs



40,468 minority-owned businesses

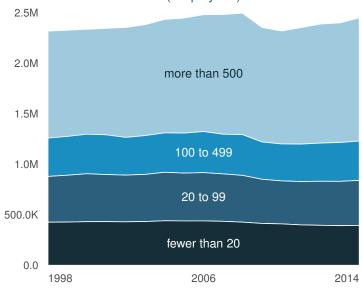


OVERALL WISCONSIN ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Wisconsin grew at an annual rate of 1.6%, which was faster than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Wisconsin's 2015 growth rate of 1.1% was down from the 2014 rate of 2.2%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.1%, down from 4.6% at the close of 2015. This was below the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Wisconsin Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Wisconsin small businesses employed 1.2 million people, or 50.2% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment increased 1.6%. This was above the previous year's increase of 0.8%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.8% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 30,039 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 250 to 499 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 8,960 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 1 to 4 employees, which added 752 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 declined. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 77,892 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$996.2 million) were issued by Wisconsin lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$43,013 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$21,929. (Source: ACS)

Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 2: Wisconsin Small Business Ownership, 2012

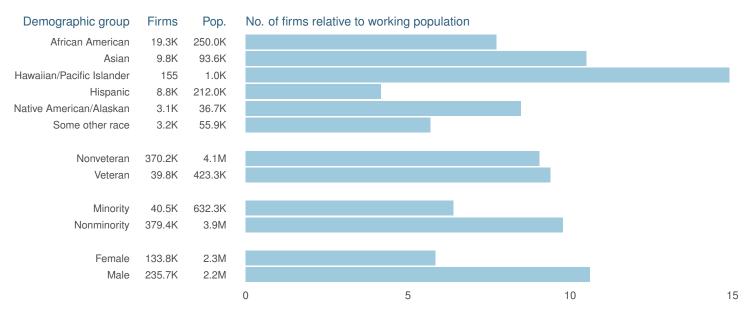
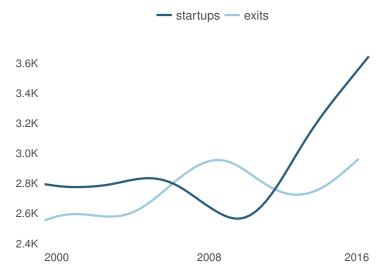


Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 6 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $133.8K \div 2.3M \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Wisconsin Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 3,417 establishments started up, generating 11,484 new jobs in Wisconsin. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 3,227 establishments exited resulting in 9,911 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 8,857 companies exported goods from Wisconsin in 2014. Among these, 7,691, or 86.8%, were small firms; they generated 28.5% of Wisconsin's \$21.4 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Wisconsin Employment by Industry, 2014

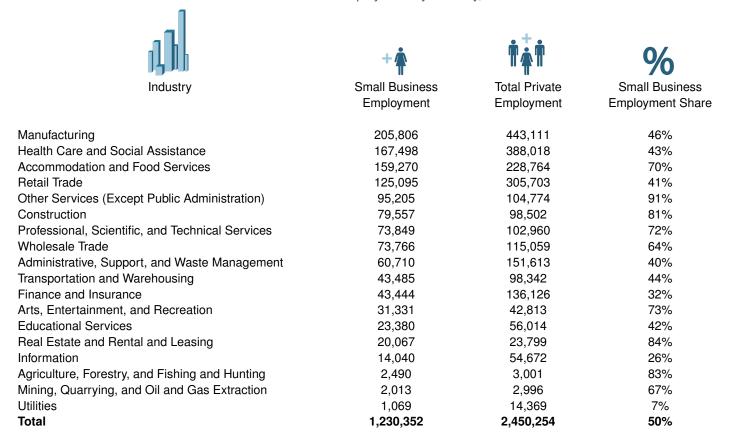


Figure 4: Wisconsin Small Business Percent of Employment by County

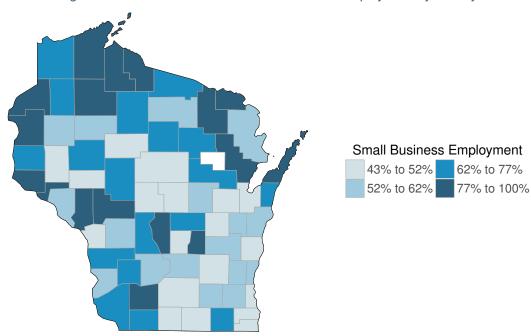
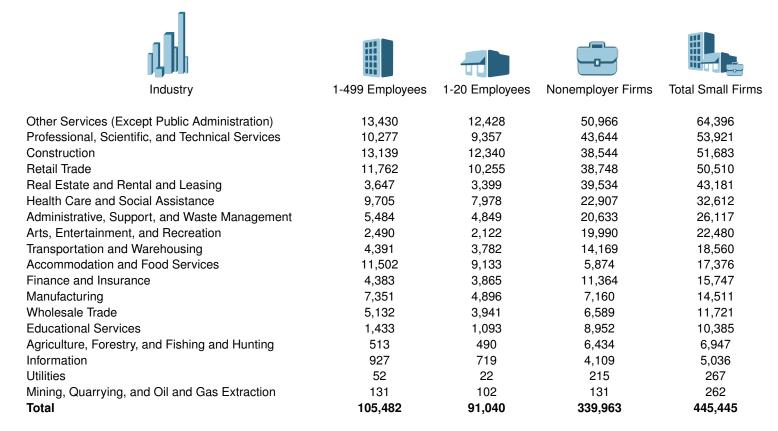


Table 2: Wisconsin Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau



REGULATION • RESEARCH • OUTREACH

WYOMING



64,653 98.8% Small Businesses of Wyoming Businesses

136,377 62.0% Small Business Employees of Wyoming Employees



5,341 net new jobs



4,075
minority-owned
businesses

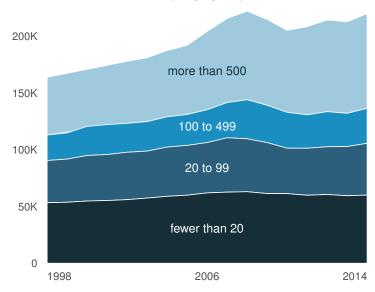


OVERALL WYOMING ECONOMY

- In the second quarter of 2016, Wyoming grew at an annual rate of -5.3%, which was slower than the overall US growth rate of 1.2%. Wyoming's 2015 growth rate of -0.1% was down from the 2014 rate of 1.7%. (Source: BEA)
- In November 2016, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, up from 4.4% at the close of 2015. This was above the November 2016 national unemployment rate of 4.6%. (Source: CPS)

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1: Wyoming Employment by Business Size (Employees)



- Wyoming small businesses employed 136,377 people, or 62.0% of the private workforce, in 2014. (Source: SUSB)
- Firms with fewer than 100 employees have the largest share of small business employment. See Figure 1 for further details on firms with employees. (Source: SUSB)
- During the year ending November 2016, private-sector employment decreased 1.3%. This was below the previous year's decrease of 1.1%. (Source: CPS)
- The number of proprietors increased in 2015 by 2.2% relative to the previous year. (Source: BEA)
- Small businesses created 5,341 net jobs in 2014. Among the seven BDS size-classes, firms employing 20 to 49 employees experienced the largest gains, adding 1,692 net jobs. The smallest gains were in firms employing 50 to 99 employees, which added 273 net jobs. (Source: BDS)

- The number of banks reported in the Call Reports between June 2015 and June 2016 was unchanged. (Source: FDIC)
- In 2014, 11,434 loans under \$100,000 (valued at \$179.2 million) were issued by Wyoming lending institutions reporting under the Community Reinvestment Act. (Source: FFIEC)
- The median income for individuals self-employed at their own incorporated businesses was \$49,215 in 2015. For individuals self-employed at their own unincorporated firms, this figure was \$22,082. (Source: ACS)

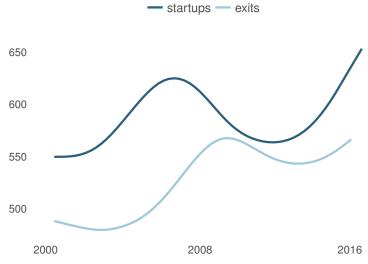
Median income represents earnings from all sources. Unincorporated self-employment income includes unpaid family workers, a very small percent of the unincorporated self-employed.

BUSINESS OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS Figure 2: Wyoming Small Business Ownership, 2012 Demographic group **Firms** Pop. No. of firms relative to working population African American 350 3.7K 801 3.6K Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 85 178 Hispanic 2.5K 34.0K Native American/Alaskan 719 8.8K Some other race 573 8.9K 51.2K 391.0K Nonveteran Veteran 6.5K 51.2K Minority 4.1K 55.0K 387.2K Nonminority 55.3K Female 19.3K 217.8K Male 29.9K 224.4K 10 20 30 40

Figure 2 displays the number of small firms (SBO) per 100 people 16 years and over (ACS). For example, there are approximately 9 female-owned firms per 100 working age females or $19.3K \div 217.8K \times 100$. ACS and SBO differ in their classifications of individuals reporting more than one race. ACS provides a distinct category for two or more races while SBO tabulates these businesses into more than one group.

BUSINESS TURNOVER

Figure 3: Wyoming Quarterly Startups and Exits



- In the second quarter of 2015, 584 establishments started up, generating 1,681 new jobs in Wyoming. Startups are counted when business establishments hire at least one employee for the first time. (Source: BDM)
- In the same period, 663 establishments exited resulting in 1,885 jobs lost. Exits occur when establishments go from having at least one employee to having none, and then remain closed for at least one year. (Source: BDM)
- Figure 3 displays quarterly startups and exits from 2000 to 2016. Each series is smoothed across multiple quarters to highlight long-run trends.

• A total of 489 companies exported goods from Wyoming in 2014. Among these, 360, or 73.6%, were small firms; they generated 50.2% of Wyoming's \$1.7 billion in total known exports. (Source: ITA)

Table 1: Wyoming Employment by Industry, 2014

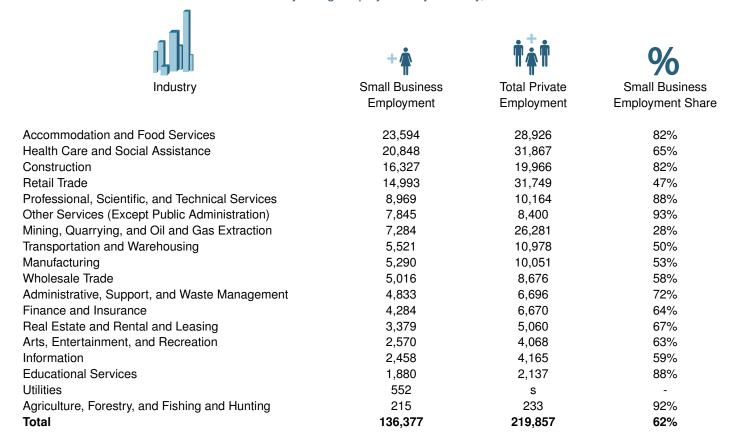


Figure 4: Wyoming Small Business Percent of Employment by County

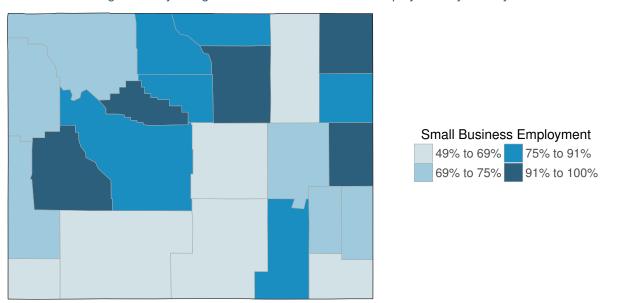
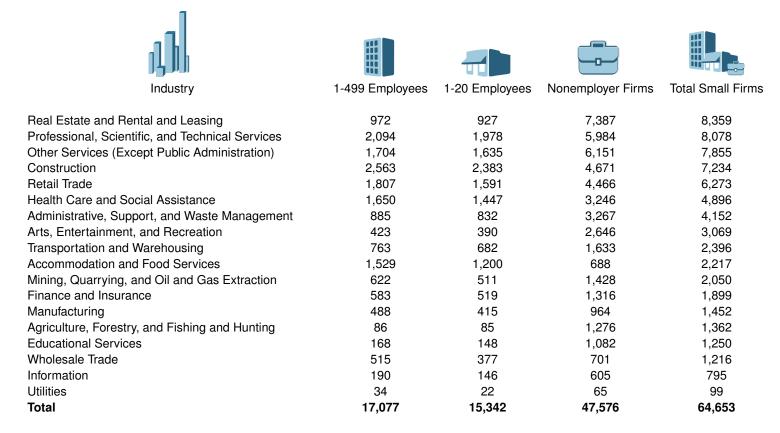


Table 2: Wyoming Small Businesses by Industry and Firm Size, 2014



Data for counties shown in white in Figure 4 and values labeled "s" in Tables 1 and 2 were withheld by the Census Bureau because they do not meet publication standards or could disclose information regarding individual businesses. (Source: SUSB, NES)

REFERENCES

ACS	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BDM	Business Employment Dynamics, BLS
BDS	Business Dynamics Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
CES	Current Employment Statistics, BLS
CEW	Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
CPS	Current Population Survey, BLS
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
ITA	International Trade Administration
NES	Nonemployer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
SBO	Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
SUSB	Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau

